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THE BALESTIERS

OF

BEECHWOOD

Balestiers family of Beechwood

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Gordon Ireland, J. S. D.
Washington, D. C.

45820

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Balestier Family Table

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>First Generation</u>				
1	----- Balestier		2 - 4	1,49
<u>Second Generation</u>				
2	Joseph Balestier	1		1,49
3	William Balestier	1		2,49
4	Joseph N. Balestier	1	5 - 9	4,49
<u>Third Generation</u>				
5	Robert S. Balestier	4	10 - 13	25,50
6	Henry W. Balestier	4	14 - 17	25,50
7	John A. Balestier	4	18	25,51
8	Joseph N. Balestier (Jr.)	4		26,52
9	Caroline W. Balestier	4		52
<u>Fourth Generation</u>				
10	Robert J. Balestier	5	19 - 23	52
11	Mary C. Balestier	5	24	53
12	Henry W. Balestier	5	25, 26	53
13	Emma Balestier	5		53
14	Charles W. Balestier	6		28,53
15	Caroline S. Balestier	6	27 - 29	29,53
16	Beatty S. Balestier	6	30	29,54
17	Josephine Balestier	6	31 - 34	32,54
18	E. Elliot Balestier	7	35	25,54
<u>Fifth Generation</u>				
19	Verda I. Balestier	10	36 - 38	55
20	Ruth S. Balestier	10	39	55
21	Beatrice A. Balestier	10		55
22	Henry W. Balestier	10	40	55
23	Isabella M. Balestier	10		56
24	John J. Mullane	11	41 - 44	56
25	Caroline Balestier	12		56
26	Henry D. Balestier	12	45	56
27	Josephine Kipling	15		56
28	Elsie Kipling	15		56
29	John Kipling	15		57
30	Marjorie Balestier	16		57
31	Theodore Dunham	17		57
32	Wolcott B. Dunham	17	46	57
33	Beatrice Dunham	17		58
34	Josephine Dunham	17		58
35	Elliot F. Balestier	18	47 - 50	58

(Balestier Family Table, continued)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Page</u>
<u>Sixth Generation</u>				
36	Barbara Kane	19		58
37	Mary R. Kane	19		58
38	Isabella F. Kane	19		59
39	Kenneth W.B. Price	20		59
40	Margaret T. Regan	22		59
41	Marjorie B. Mullane	24		59
42	Marguerite B. Mullane	24	51, 52	59
43	Wolcott B. Mullane	24	53, 54	59
44	Jacquelyn Mullane	24		59
45	Henry W. Balestier	26		60
46	Wolcott B. Dunham	32		60
47	Barbara E. Balestier	35		60
48	Jackson W. Balestier	35		60
49	Lois A. Balestier	35		60
50	Robert E. Balestier	35		60
<u>Seventh Generation</u>				
51	Ralph J. Brown	42		60
52	Sheila K. Brown	42		60
53	Kathleen P. Mullane	43		61
54	Christine D. Mullane	43		61

FOREWORD

The battling Balestiers of Beechwood, Brattleboro and New York, offer in striking completeness the picture of an American family such as has become amusingly familiar to private historian and amateur genealogist and that lightly scientific combination of the two, the anthropologist. In three or four generations and a hundred years or so, an immigrant, with a little luck as to time and place, by ability, shrewdness and hard work, climbs the path of self-education and large financial success, marries a daughter of New England stock, raises a few boys with a disinclination to work and girls with finicky tastes and uncurbed wills, to have one or two of the grandchildren shine briefly in the light of marriage or some other association with a personage in the public eye, and the great-grandchildren sink back to the broad level of respectable, self-supporting households, somewhere across these wide United States, without hope of fame or spark of genius and without fear of prison or the poor-house. The details in the present case happen to be rather strikingly interesting, and the illustrious connection so much brighter than common as to be of world size; but the story in fundamentals is that back of millions of homes in our towns and counties; and is offered now not only to those of Balestier lineage by birth or marriage who may naturally be personally interested, but to the casual researcher whom it may amuse to glance over the typical pattern once again.

As to information about the Balestiers in Martinique, inquiry of the Secretary of Vital Statistics, Port-de-France,

brought no reply. Some one of an investigative turn of mind with a knowledge of French and leisure for travel can render the family valuable service some day by visiting the Island and hunting around to see what official or parish records can be turned up. The eruption of Mt. Pelée on May 8, 1902, destroyed chiefly the capital city of St. Pierre, with not much damage in the country districts.

Corrections and additions for Part II will always be very welcome, and may be the basis for an Errata sheet to be distributed to the genealogical library owners of the present volume and possibly also to private purchasers. In the absence of any later specific address, they may be sent to the author, c/o N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, 8, Mass. The number in parenthesis after the first appearance of a name in Part I is, of course, the reference to that person in the Genealogy, Part II.

Washington, D. C.
October, 1948.

Gordon Ireland.

Part I. Narrative

The Huguenot massacres and persecutions of 1562 - 1598 which scattered so many Frenchmen to refuges in corners of the world remote from their beloved homeland transplanted from St. Foy, France, to the British island of Guernsey a family named Rivoire, which four generations later sent on to Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony one Apollos de Rivoire, who changed his name to Paul Revere, and whose eldest son of the same name in 1775 achieved some fame by a midnight horseback ride. The same persecutions may have been responsible for sending one Balestier from France to the French colony of Martinique in the West Indies. Later events suggest that the Rivoires and the Balestiers may have been neighbors or have known each other in France, but there is nothing definitely known to support a faint family tradition that they were cousins. Neither is there the least justification beyond the usual descendants' yearning for a coat of arms to identify the name Balestier with the wholly distinct Balestrier, borne by an armored family of Languedoc. The name Ballester, obviously not originally Spanish, occurs in Cuba and Puerto Rico today, but whether first planted there by immigrants direct from France or by way of Catholic Spain cannot now be determined. Another background tradition, inconsistent with the Huguenot version, has the Martinique Balestier arriving from France with his oldest son, Joseph, as emigrés after the French Revolution.

Joseph Balestier (2) is believed to have been born in France about 1788, and he is known to have married Maria Revere,

Colonel Paul's fifteenth child (See Revere Lineage, Part II, p. 66, infra) before Nov. 15, 1816; but the earliest definite knowledge we have of him is derived from a petition by him asking to be appointed consul, dated May 15, 1857, now in the United States National Archives in Washington. He says that in 1822 he was temporarily residing in the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and was left in charge of the United States Consulate while the Consul was on leave. Later he was a merchant in New York, perhaps part of the time as Balestier Bros., with tanneries in York, Pa., partly verified by entries in the New York City Directories:-

1824 - 26	Joseph Balestier & Co., 81 Pine St.
1825 - 28	Joseph Balestier, house, Varick St., corner Beach St.
1827 - 28	Joseph Balestier & Co., 90 Front St.
1829 - 31	Joseph Balestier, Merchant, 78 South St.

In the same Directories appear also the following entries, as to which nothing further has been learned:-

1829	William S. Balestier, merchant, 78 South St.
1830	William T. Balestier, merchant, 78 South St.

The 1857 petition says further that Joseph's business failed in 1833, and with the petition are various letters from prominent men in New York, Massachusetts and Maine, recommending him for a consular post. On Oct. 11, 1833, he was appointed by President Andrew Jackson United States Consul at Rhio, Island of Bintang (now Bintan, Netherlands East Indies), was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 10, 1834, and arrived at his post May 13, 1834. He made Singapore (now British Malaya) his place of residence, and on July 4, 1836, he was appointed United States

Consul at Singapore. His wife Maria died there on Aug. 22, 1847, and on account of ill health he left Singapore May 8, 1848, and reached the United States in August, 1848. On Aug. 16, 1849, he was appointed by President Zachary Taylor Special Agent of the United States State Department and instructed to proceed to Cochin China and other parts of Southeastern Asia to negotiate treaties with several countries. His compensation was at the rate of \$4,500 per annum from Aug. 18, 1849 to Apr. 20, 1851. His instructions from Secretary of State John M. Clayton were dated Aug. 16, 1849, and included authorization for him to visit Borneo, Siam, Sarawak and other countries on the U. S. S. Plymouth. He sailed from Boston in August, 1849, reached Liverpool Sept. 17, Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 4, and Hong Kong on Nov. 24, 1849. There he joined the Plymouth, but the Navy was even then displaying its usual inability to cooperate with any other Department, and he almost at once became embroiled with Commodore P. F. Voorhees, in command, and had a special controversy with Lieut. Almy B. Davis. He seems to have been somewhat irascible, impatient and short tempered, and for these or other reasons offended the native officials in various places and, urged somewhat by Navy haste, he was obliged to leave Siam and other ports without accomplishing anything. He had satisfactory relations with representatives of Rajah Sir James Brooke of Sarawak, and he concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Sultan of Brunei on June 29, 1850 (5 Treaties of the United States, Miller, 819). His mission was terminated by a letter from the

State Department dated Feb. 15, 1851 which he received at Java on May 10, 1851. He returned to the Consulate at Singapore on May 21, and to the United States later in 1851. Much of his correspondence from Nov. 29, 1849 to his final report of Nov. 25, 1851, with a report from Secretary of State Daniel Webster, was transmitted by President Millard Fillmore to Congress with a Message of Feb. 12, 1852, in response to a Resolution. (Serial Volume 618; 32nd Cong., 1st Sess., S. Exec. Doc. 38). He appears to have resigned as Consul on Jan. 21, 1852. In 1853 he was recommended for a consular position by Senator James M. Mason of Virginia, and between 1855 and 1857 he applied several times for a reappointment as consul, but no action appears to have been taken on these applications.

Joseph Nerée Balestier (4) was born in Trinidad, Martinique, on April 1, 1814. Of his parentage nothing is known, but family tradition says that his mother was his father's third wife, and may have had some Spanish blood. The middle name Nerée is not known to have any family meaning or significance whatever. Family tradition again has it that when the baby was taken to be christened, the parents told the priest (no Huguenots then!) the name was to be Charles Louis Marie, but the priest would use only saints' names, and so made it Joseph, with the Nerée added out of his own imagination, to distinguish the child from the oldest brother. Nothing is known of the boy's early years, but he is supposed to have come while still small to the United States, and directly or through his half-brother Joseph, 25 years older and then established in business

in New York, to have gone to complete his schooling with Miss Harriet Revere, older sister of Joseph's wife, who for many years kept a dame school in her home in Boston (at 22 Kneeland St., in 1846). When, where or under whom Joseph N. Balestier got his legal training is wholly unknown. The family belief that he was graduated from Columbia (University) Law School in New York (established in 1858) seems conclusively negatived by the fact that no student of the name of Balestier can be found anywhere in the Columbia records from 1798, when the Law Department was created, down to 1931. He is also said to have studied in the office of Robert Sedgwick in New York City. About 1835 Joseph N. Balestier went on a visit to Mr. John Kinzie, who in 1803 had been the first white settler on the present site of Chicago, Illinois, leading trader with the Indians and witness on several of the treaties with the United States, from 1821 to September, 1825, sub-agent of the United States Indian Agency at Fort Dearborn, and who in 1835 was in charge of the neighboring Indian Reservation. Young Balestier must have been impressed with the possibilities of the prodigiously growing settlement, for he made it his home for the next seven years. He devoted himself to real estate, and eventually became a real estate lawyer, but whether he worked into it merely from the trading side, through title examinations and study and contracts and other documents, or really had some more formal legal education somewhere, we do not know. The fact that he does not appear as counsel of record in any of the reported Illinois cases and is not mentioned in any of the histories of

the early Illinois bar, nor, so far as we know, ever appeared in court or on any briefs, in Chicago or New York, at least suggests that he never maintained a general law practice. Some historians of early Chicago declare and others deny that it was Joseph N. Balestier whom Harriet Martineau (a Unitarian) met when she visited Chicago in July, 1836. She says (*Society in America*, London, 1837; Vol. I, pp. 350, 352, 355), speaking of the land boom that she found in full swing:-

"A young lawyer of my acquaintance there had realized five hundred dollars per day the five preceding days, by merely making out titles to land. - - - It is a remarkable thing to meet such an assemblage of educated, refined and wealthy persons as may be found there, living in small, inconvenient houses on the edge of a wild prairie. - - - From Chicago we made an excursion into the prairies. Our young lawyer friend threw behind him the five hundred dollars per day which he was making and went with us."

Joseph N. Balestier made extensive purchases of land on his own account, and, like Mr. John Kinzie, became a large holder of building sites in the most desirable business section of the fabulously expanding settlement, incorporated as a town in 1833 and as a city in 1837, with a population then of 4000.

Among the English emigrants to the Colonies had been Henry Wolcott of Somersetshire, who arrived in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1630, and became the founder of a family notable for its sons who rose to eminence as ministers, lawyers, college professors and statesmen, three in the later generations having been Governors of Connecticut. (See Wolcott Lineage, Part II, p. 68, infra.) In the United States sixth generation, Alexander Wolcott, head of one of the three white households in Chicago

in 1823, living in "Cobweb Castle" in Block No.1, was Indian Agent there from 1820 to his death in 1830. His older brother, Henry Wolcott, was a practicing physician in Middletown, Connecticut until about 1836, when at the age of 48, after, it seems likely, at least one previous visit to his brother there, he removed to Chicago, where he continued in the practice of medicine until his death in 1846. When Dr. Henry Wolcott with his wife, Mary A. (Starr) Wolcott, by whom he had eight children, rode into the bustling town, he carried behind him on a pillion, as she recalled in later years, his third child, and oldest daughter, Caroline Starr Wolcott, who had been born in Middletown in 1818. With them there rode Catherine Monaghan or Monks, a young girl fresh from Ireland, whom the Wolcotts had engaged in Middletown to go along and work for the family, and whose life was to be closely bound to that of the daughter for the next sixty years. In Chicago Miss Wolcott presently met and was at once taken with the striking young lawyer, with the French touch of gallantry for her romance and the silver appeal of prosperity for her father's approval. Joseph N. Balestier and Caroline S. Wolcott, not yet 19, were married in Chicago on June 19, 1837; and then or shortly after Kate Monks went over to the new household. Mr. Balestier was an ardent Whig (later Republican) and made some campaign speeches in Chicago in October, 1840, on behalf of the Whig candidate for the presidency, Gen. William Henry Harrison, ("Old Tippecanoe"), but although his party won, Mr. Balestier never held any public office, possibly because President Harrison died within a month after

being inaugurated. He wrote for the "Chicago American", then a Whig daily, and he is said to have been a delegate to the Convention which nominated Lincoln for President. Mr. Balestier delivered before the Chicago Lyceum on Jan. 21, 1840, a lecture entitled "The Annals of Chicago", which was published by Edward H. Rudd, Chicago, 1840, and republished in a second edition, with an Introduction by the Author, dated at Brattleboro, Jan. 1, 1876, and a review from the Chicago Tribune of Aug. 25, 1872, by the Fergus Printing Co., Chicago, 1876. Mr. Balestier's real estate practice continued to prosper, but the appeal of the new country seems to have yielded at last to a desire to share in the more restful and conservative life of the east, and before 1842 he moved with his wife and their sons Robert and Harry to New York City.

Joseph N. Balestier first appears in the New York City Directory in 1842-43 as an attorney at 2 Hanover St.; house, 66 East 19th St., near 4th Ave. His offices were for short times successively at 60 Wall St., 85 Merchants' Exchange, 10 Wall St., 2 Wall St., 35 Wall St., 37 Wall St., 11 Nassau St., 14 Wall St. and 54 Wall St., through 1858; and his residences 74 Lexington Ave., White Plains and 190 West 24th St., through 1855. In 1854-55 he was senior partner of Balestier & Lane, at 14 Wall St., with Frederic A. Lane, living in Brooklyn. From 1859 to 1871 his office was at 35 Pine St., and from 1871 through 1874 it is listed at 112 Broadway; from 1856 through 1860 the residence was 192 West 14th St.; from 1861 through 1874 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, except for 1871-72 at 9 East 30th St., and

after 1874 the name appears no more. Mr. Balestier probably was admitted to the bar in New York on motion of some lawyer friend after he moved from Chicago, but no record of his admission has been found. Until 1871 it was customary in New York State for young men planning to become lawyers to secure their training by apprenticeship in a law office. Mr. Balestier seems to have tried in turn to make each of his sons a lawyer, for they are successively listed as in practice at the same address as his office: Robert S., 1857-59; Henry W., 1858-59; John A., 1864-72; and Joseph N., Jr., 1871-72; but only John stayed in the profession. Both Mr. and Mrs. Balestier were Unitarians, and while in New York they were faithful members of All Souls Church, of which Dr. Henry W. Bellows was minister from Jan. 2, 1839 until his death Jan. 30, 1882. After 25 years in New York, Mr. Balestier retired from active work in 1868, with, thanks to his Chicago land investments, much more than the average competence of a man of 54, and a desire to see the world and to enjoy life at his leisure. Mr. Balestier seems to have had few social or friendly connections with other New York lawyers. He must have known William B. Ogden, Mayor of Chicago in 1837, and one of six Chicago gentlemen who asked Mr. Balestier for a copy of his Lyceum lecture of 1840 to print, who later removed to New York and became a leading real estate lawyer there. Dorman B. Eaton, prominent citizen of the time, civil service reformer and public spirited leader of the City bar, maintained from 1876 until his death in 1899 on the former Pettis farm a large sprawling summer residence,

painted dark red, with a beautiful shaded lawn and an elaborate
 panelled fence, on the west side of the Brattleboro village
 street, at its north end, next to the West River bridge; but
 driving past it twice an afternoon for a dozen summers, Madame
 Balestier was accustomed to give a rather slighting impression
 of her husband's opinion of Mr. Eaton, and never suggested
 stopping for even a carriage call, or indicated that she had
 ever known personally either Mr. or Mrs. Eaton (who died in
 1903). After eighteen months of travel in Europe with Mrs.
 Balestier (and Kate), at times joined by other United States
 friends, Mr. Balestier returned to New York. There he un-
 doubtedly heard much talk of the water-cures which, having
 sprung up in Germany about 1838, were just then in full fashion
 in this country. Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft (1797-1852) with his
 wife and children had come from Weida, in the Duchy of Saxe-
 Weimar, in August, 1840, to America, joined his brother. Dr.
 Wilhelm Wesselhoeft, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, pursued
 courses at the University of Pennsylvania which led to the
 grant of the degree of M. D. in 1841, and in 1843 again joined
 his brother in the practice of homeopathy in Cambridge and
 Boston, Massachusetts. Among his patients was a Mrs. Lovell
 (Lucia) Farr of Brattleboro, Vermont, whom he restored to health
 by use of the water-cure system. She persuaded him to visit
 Brattleboro, in the hope that he would find favorable condi-
 tions for founding a water-cure there. He came upon "the purest
 water I could find among several hundred springs I have visited
 and tested from Virginia to the White Mountains," beautiful

natural walks, hills and green woods on every side. Other patients who had recovered their health in the water-cures of Europe furnished the capital with which Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft purchased in 1844 two buildings on Elliott St. in Brattleboro. The buildings were remodelled, new apparatus and appliances installed, and the Wesselhoeft Water Cure, third in the United States, opened on May 29, 1845 with 15 patients, increased almost immediately to 150, and in the spring of 1846 to 392, who overflowed into all the hotels and boarding-houses in the town. Whether influenced by advance warnings of the gout and other ailments which were to trouble him in later years, or for other reasons, Mr. Balestier visited Brattleboro, and both he and his wife were several times guests or patients at the Wesselhoeft establishment. The Cure, and its successor in 1853, the Lawrence Water-Cure, had various vicissitudes until 1869, when both places were turned into hotels, and with thirteen boarding-houses looked after the many summer visitors whom Brattleboro continued to attract. Mr. Balestier apparently did not forget his favorable impression of the scenery and the countryside generally, for on March 30, 1868, he bought from Alfred Sargent for \$7,000 a farm in two parcels of 90 acres and 51 acres, respectively, lying astride the Brattleboro-Dummerston line, on the northern edge of Brattleboro township. On Aug. 6, 1868, he added from Fred F. Crosby for \$500 a parcel of $9 \frac{1}{3}$ acres adjoining in Dummerston, and on Nov. 14, 1868 from George A. and Marshall Wilder for \$40 a small piece 30' x 80' also adjoining his other holdings. This farm land lay on

an eastern facing hillside of granite, some 400 feet above sea level and $3/4$ mile westerly of the Connecticut River. It was two miles up the main highway north from Brattleboro to Putney, alongside the River, to Waite's Corner, and then another mile, west and north up a long and hard hill, to the Dummerston line. Mr. Balestier repaired the old farm house on the place, and in 1872, when the new house was ready, he christened it Beechwood. He moved there with his family to make it his principal place of residence, and he saw less and less of New York each year thereafter, though he went down for several months each winter until his death. The original house had eight rooms in two stories on a simple box plan, and faced west to the public road, at a distance of two hundred feet or so. Mr. Balestier added a headhouse of two stories, facing south, with two large rooms, one on each side of a rather narrow central hallway on each floor, and with higher ceilings than the original farmhouse, so that although the ground floor was on a level with the old part, on the second floor on coming through from the old house, where a door had been cut in the original south outside wall, there were four steps to get up onto the new second story level. The big east room of the new part, to the right of the front door, was the parlor, with high French windows opening onto the tall pillared front porch, a grand piano, lots of bric-a-brac, and, in later years, a small electric elevator for Madame Balestier's use to her bedroom above. On the other side of the hall, the westerly room was Mr. Balestier's study, or the library, and held built in to the ceiling glass



BEECHWOOD FROM SOUTHWEST



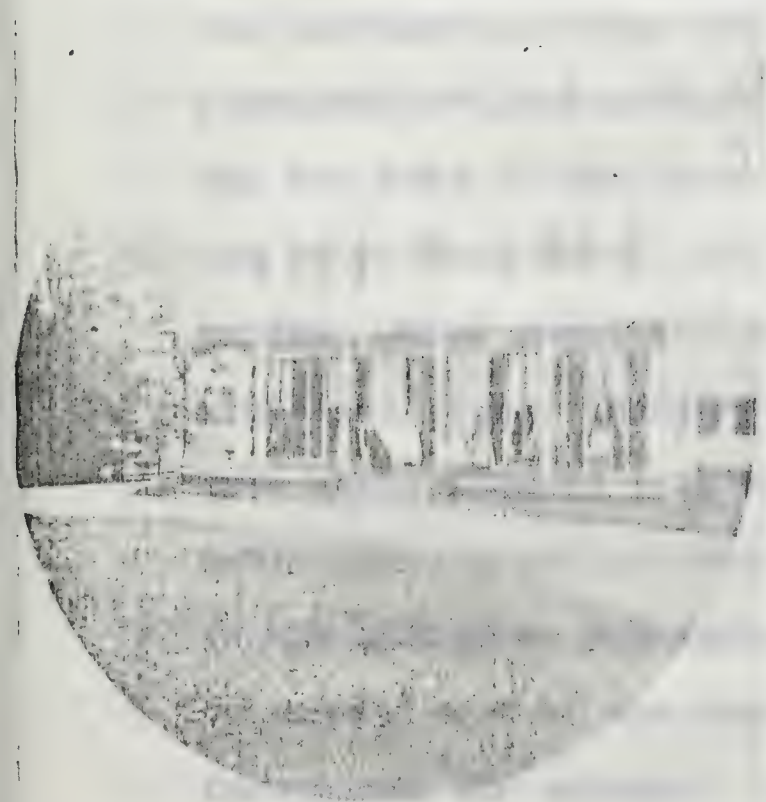
BEECHWOOD FROM WEST



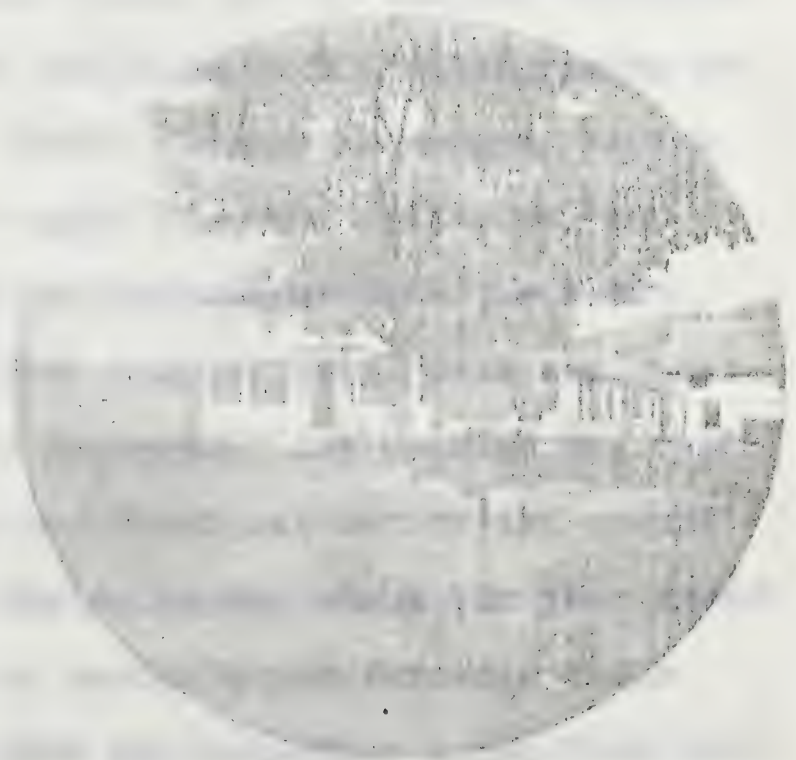
BEECHWOOD FROM SOUTHEAST



NAULAKHA FROM SOUTHEAST



BEECHWOOD FROM SOUTHEAST



MAPLEWOOD FROM SOUTHWEST

doored bookcases which contained the collection of English novels and bound monthly magazines usual for the period, but also a more unusual scattering of French novels, essays and encyclopedias, largely in de luxe editions with lovely bindings. A beautiful edition of Boccaccio's Tales, unexpurgated, in a half dozen handsome volumes, lacked all the original steel engraved illustrations, thanks it was understood to Beatty's vandal hand. Mr. Balestier put in a carriage drive up from a new southern entrance gate around an oval, with a large hemlock in its center, in front of the house and off by the west side to the sheds, farmer's house, barns and farm service buildings in the rear to the north. To the south, beyond the oval, was a rocky knoll, on which stood a summerhouse, commanding a magnificent view of the whole sweep of the Connecticut Valley to the eastward and some 250 feet below, and of the New Hampshire farmlands of Chesterfield and Hinsdale on the hills rising on the far side of the River. Still further southward, beyond and below this knoll, out of sight from the house, was the garden, whose excellent soil and protection from the north winds and storms encouraged long rows of sweet peas and other late hardy flowers to grow in profusion, and enabled the vegetable side, begun as soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring by the farmer living on the place the year round, to supply most of the needs of master's and farmer's table throughout the summer. In 1874 Mr. Balestier added from various adjoining Sargent farms for \$8,750 six parcels aggregating 218 acres in the Town of Dummerston. He renovated the principal

farm house on the newly acquired tracts, called it Maplewood, and kept it with barn and other accessory buildings as a home for the head farmer whom he employed thereafter to look after the whole place. (Cf. Appendix A, p. 43, infra.) Beechwood and Maplewood both obtained their water for household purposes from a brook in the woods at the low north end of the Beechwood property, sent up by hydraulic rams through small lead pipes to fall in a tiny stream into a tank in the attic of each house. Privilege was given Beatty in the deed of Maplewood to him on May 14, 1889, to enter Beechwood lands for the purpose of maintaining and repairing the ram for his supply, which was a little further down stream than the Beechwood intake. These rams failed in dry season or at low water, became clogged with twigs and gravel and generally gave a good deal of trouble throughout the summer; and at such moments of domestic emergency, Kate used to declare, without any supporting facts known to any one else, that Beatty had made the trouble intentionally to plague his grandmother and worry the rest of the household. On Feb. 17, 1879, a mortgage for \$6,000, discharged May 24, 1886, described the whole Balestier holding as about 400 acres.

After Mr. Balestier's death at Beechwood in 1888, Madame Balestier spent from May 1st to November 1st of each year there, and the other six months with Kate in three rooms on the second floor of a boarding-house on Madison Avenue in New York City. By Mr. Balestier's will, dated Jan. 16, 1888 and admitted to probate in Brattleboro on Oct. 20, 1888, he gave all his tangible

personal property to his wife, set up a trust fund of \$6,000 for Kate Monks for her life, and put all the rest of his property in trust, the income up to \$6,000 per year to go to his wife for her life, the surplus if any in equal shares to his three living sons or their widows and to the widow of the deceased son Henry Wolcott, or their children, the use of Beechwood and Maplewood to his wife for her life, and on her death one each of four equal parts of the principal to the Executors in trust for the son Robert S., for his life, then to his widow or issue; to the daughter-in-law Anna or her children, equally; to the son John A. or his widow or their son Elliott or his issue; and to the Executors in trust for the son Joseph N., Jr. or his widow or issue. All Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, real estate was to be sold or, after Jan. 1, 1890, partitioned; the Vermont real estate was to be sold after the widow's death; and Judge James M. Tyler and George S. Dowley, friends, of Brattleboro, were named Executors. The surviving Executor's final account, as allowed in Brattleboro Aug. 27, 1901, showed a net remaining estate of \$328,890.91. \$352,079, was received on sales of lots in Chicago; and before the testator's death there had been advanced to John A. Balestier \$28,705.57, to Beatty S. Balestier \$8,858.28 and to Anna S. Balestier on notes \$2,991.74. Madame Balestier and the Executors joined in conveying to Beatty S. Balestier on May 14, 1889, for an expressed consideration of \$2,350 the farmer's house with about 150 acres of the property in Dummerston. It was said, especially in 1892 when Beatty sold 11 acres to the Kiplings for cash, that no part of

the stated price was ever paid by Beatty to his grandmother, but his marriage occurred only sixteen months thereafter, and transfer of Maplewood to him may have been a form of tangible expression of appreciation of an engagement of which Madame Balestier highly approved.

Mr. Balestier had in his establishment and in Brattleboro generally the reputation of having a rather quick, sharp temper, "French" some of those on the receiving end called it, and resorted fairly easily to mild profanity; but if he could be shown to have been in the wrong he was always extremely fair, and rather unusually ready to apologize to a person to whom he felt he had been in the least unjust. Toward his last years, as his gout or some other painful and crippling ailment grew on him, he got around with less ease, and his disposition and demeanor could not be said to have improved with the handicap. For dinner at night, curtains were pulled down in the somewhat low and shut in dining room in the old part of the house, a hanging kerosene lamp was lighted over the center of the table, and the white linen, sparkling silver, glass for claret at each place and the evening clothes which the Balestiers frequently wore, even when there were no special guests, combined in a picture that must have been rarely found then in so rural a Vermont setting. Beatty as a youth was undoubtedly the favorite grandchild and used to be a frequent guest at the Beechwood dinner table. On one occasion, when the waitress was out of the room for a moment, Beatty saw that his grandfather's water glass was empty, and jumping up from his place, he seized the silver

ice water pitcher from the sideboard and swung around back of Mr. Balestier's chair. After filling Mr. Balestier's glass, Beatty, while pretending to look around to see if any one else needed water, held the pitcher aloft in such position that the water condensing on the outside of the cold silver ran down and dropped precisely on the bald spot on his grandfather's head. The guests were silent in awed horror, Mrs. Balestier, napkin at lips, struggled to conceal her amusement, and Mr. Balestier, nearly apoplectic with wrath, swabbed at his head with his napkin, and shouted "Get away from me, you young devil." Beatty nonetheless came often again to eat at his grandparents' table, while the old gentleman was alive.

Children were not very frequent visitors at Beechwood, but one boy who was there every summer for several years used greatly to enjoy "helping" the hired men in their tasks around the place. One day, probably in September, 1885, when he was about five, in the potato digging season, having previously been allowed to follow along after the men and pick up the small or spoiled potatoes left in the opened hills and put them in a basket destined eventually for the hogs, he had been promoted to a short hoe and allowed to open a row all of his own, and collect all the good potatoes too, just as the men did. Mr. Balestier, with his usual gold headed cane came down to the edge of the field, and after looking on for a few minutes, brandished the cane at the boy and called out: "Get that brat out of there. He'll cut them all to pieces". One of the men spoke up, "No, Mr. Balestier, he won't: we've watched him, and he's just as

careful as we are." Mr. Balestier grunted, but said nothing more, and after watching operations a little longer, stamped off to the barns. On another occasion, perhaps in August, 1887, a low carriage shed was being reshingled, and the same boy, with his own light shingling hatchet, was up on the roof at one end of the job, covering a modest assignment of space and working toward the two men, further along the line. Again Mr. Balestier came along, with his cane, and stopped to watch the progress of the work. This time he said nothing, and after standing around below for twenty minutes or so, walked away. One of the men said to the boy, "Did you see the Old Man watching you? He was waiting to see if you knew how to split the joints, but we knew you did, so we weren't worried."

Madame Balestier was very much interested in Brattleboro people, especially of the thriving Unitarian Church there, and in her earlier days at Beechwood took a considerable part in the town's social life, in spite of the three miles that separated her from the houses of most of the other ladies, and the late hour at which she would get home after any evening affair in the village. In later years it became her pleasant custom, on her regular week-day afternoon marketing trips to town, to take along three or four large bunches of bright sweet peas, picked that morning in the sun and kept fresh in a pail of cold water, to various friends in turn, and to have a few minutes' chat with them from her carriage when they could come out to the curb. There were one or two young women of the village whom she used to have up for a week or so at Beechwood every summer, and one

of them, at least, married one of the young men acquaintances from the New York boarding-house who came up for part of their vacation at Beechwood. For some reason, in later years, Madame Balestier saw and spoke little of her many Wolcott relatives, and they were seldom at Beechwood. A Mrs. Wolcott and a Miss Bessie Wolcott were, however, there in August, 1892. Madame Balestier enjoyed a good story and was something of a raconteur herself, telling some of what must have been Mr. Balestier's spicy but never in the least off color yarns. As she grew older, she suffered one of the penalties of that incurable calamity, age, and leaned somewhat to repetition. She was very fond of reciting, on any or no occasion, at top speed and in tones which brooked no interruption, the whole of that inane paragraph which begins: "The she-bear stuck his head in the shop, and said, 'What, no soap?'" On one of the long rides which she could be persuaded to take for her guests' pleasure, foregoing the ritualistic afternoon trip to the village, perhaps once a fortnight, the driver stopped to make some inquiry as to the road from a farmer in his field over the stone wall, and after the driver finished, Madame Balestier from the back seat asked "What is the name of that mountain over there?" As she told it oftentimes afterward, the farmer looked at the mountain at which she was pointing, lifted his straw hat from his head, scratched his scalp with the same hand, and after some apparent effort to speak, suddenly burst out, as from a broken dam, with the words, "That? That's Haystack." The story never seemed an especially side-splitting one from the beginning, but after

hearing it on an average of two or three times a week for some ten or a dozen summers, one rather lost whatever power he may originally have had to find any humor in it. No better shibboleth could possibly have been devised to test actual acquaintance with Madame Balestier after 1888 than having heard that story. It was Beatty's custom to hold open house on the lawn of Maplewood on the Fourth of July every year, for all the neighbors and such old friends or cronies as had or could by any method obtain transportation up from Brattleboro for the event. If the day was fair, Madame Balestier always drove up from Beechwood in the double carriage with such two of her guests as rated a ride, while the others walked, and got out onto a big chair in the shade and held court as the genial presiding queen of the party. One year, as she was so enthroned, Beatty started over with a pitcher of the efficient punch to refill her glass, inquiring as he approached, "Have some more punch, Grandma?" As she glanced up to reply, she happened to see a large black bird flying overhead, and she said, "What is that bird, Beatty?" Beatty, intent on his pitcher, without looking up, answered "That's an eagle." Just then the bird opened its beak, and let out three unmistakable raucous "caws". Beatty, unperturbed, merely added, "Well, I got that lie in my teeth; but have some more punch, anyway." Even in age, Madame Balestier was a strikingly handsome woman, of an aquiline, distinctly masculine type of face, which gave one at the very first glance a sense of firmness, domination and command. Her granddaughter, Caroline Kipling, strongly resembled

her, with straight nose, firm mouth and ample square chin, as may be seen in the pictures of Mrs. Kipling which were published at the times of Mr. Kipling's and of her own death. (See illustrations opposite page 48; infra.) Madame Balestier always held herself straight and erect, and even in later years, when her legs were not as responsive to her will as they had formerly been, she managed her cane so that it seemed rather an additional sign of power than an aid to a slackening body. There were several coincidences of dates in her life and that of Queen Victoria of England, and she was rather perceptibly pleased when an older friend or guest familiar with them called the attention of some newcomer to the parallel. They were born within eight months of each other, the Queen acceded the day after Madame Balestier was married, each had four sons, and a daughter for the last child; and later there was as it happened to be added their deaths within five months of each other.

The dominant figure, however, in the picture of Beechwood during Madame Balestier's widowhood was Catherine Monaghan or Monks, the Irish maid. Originally working for Dr. Henry Wolcott and his wife in Chicago, she left them at or soon after the Balestier marriage to serve the new couple, and she remained in that service for over sixty years, until Mrs. Balestier's death. She was slight in build, rather sparse, wrinkled of face and hands, and seemed somehow almost gray in her own person, perhaps what might be called "wizened" without great exaggeration. She usually wore gray or black dresses, no apron and no cap, but moved in a gently unobtrusive fashion that when she was

silent often led one hardly to notice her presence. The general impression of her, by those who passed casually in and out of the Beechwood parlor, calling seldom on Madame Balestier, was that of an efficient, colorless old servant. The fifty years she had waited on Mrs. Balestier had given her an intimate knowledge of every want, whim or fancy before it was expressed and long before it had become apparent to any one else, which sometimes led Kate's enemies to assert that she guided Madame Balestier's thoughts and dictated her actions. In fairness it might be said for Kate that it is probable that she always was actuated by what she honestly and truly believed to be for Madame Balestier's happiness or good, not always the same thing, even though her methods for accomplishing that end seemed frequently to fall short of perfection in attainment. On at least one occasion, when she or others had reduced Madame Balestier to tears, on being reproached for her conduct, Kate went so far to defend herself as to declare that she had promised Mr. Balestier on his death-bed that she would always stay with Mrs. Balestier and look after her, and she meant to do it as long as she lived. She said at another time that she was related to the Brookline, Mass., Monks family. It may be recalled that the son of that house, Lester H. Monks, for removal from alcoholic temptation sailed as the sole passenger on the United States vessel Herbert Fuller from Boston on July 2, 1896, and was aboard her in the Caribbean the night of July 13-14 when the Captain, Charles I. Nash, his wife, Laura A. Nash, and Second Mate August W. Blomberg, were murdered in their bunks as they

slept by repeated blows of an axe. Young Monks was an important witness in the subsequent trial for murder of the Captain of First Mate Thomas Bram, a mulatto, before a two Judge District Court in Boston on Dec. 14-Jan. 2, 1897, a verdict of guilty and sentence to be hanged being set aside by the United States Supreme Court (168 U. S. 532, 18 Supr. Ct. 183, 42 L. Ed. 568), and again at the second trial, Mar. 16 - Apr. 20, 1898, which resulted in a verdict of guilty without capital punishment, which was supposed to reflect the jury's doubt, on which Bram was sentenced to Atlanta Federal Prison for life, released on parole Aug. 27, 1913, and pardoned by President Wilson on Apr. 22, 1919. The part played by Monks the night of the murders, as told by him on the stand at both trials, aroused some unfavorable comment, despite the activity of Mr. Grinnell, counsel engaged by the family to look after Lester's interests. Kate had a vitriolic tongue, a quick wit and a devastating knowledge of the past weaknesses and present foibles of all the Balestier family or connections, and those who ventured to cross swords with her invariably retreated in confusion from the field; some in tears with vows never to come again while Kate lived, like Mrs. Emma, Joe's wife; others with ardent profanity, threats of retaliation and even promises of dire revenge, like Beatty in his violent moments; but most of them came back for more, and nothing was ever done about Kate. It seemed to be her deep rooted belief, prima facie at least to some extent well-founded, that each of the children of Madame Balestier, with their in-laws, was wickedly conspiring to get from her all of Mr. Balestier's

estate in sight and disposable at once or at her death, to the systematic exclusion of all the other children or descendants, and in complete disregard of Madame Balestier's own comfort or even needs. Unfortunately for the complete refutation of Kate's suppositions, the four sons' families acted in part and at times in such ways as rather to bear out her allegations. Whether the presence of Mr. Balestier acted as a deterrent on normally belligerent natures, or if it was only the circumstances and conditions of his will which furnished the final centrifugal spark, the group held together superficially during his lifetime, and as late as July, 1887, Mrs. Emma B. Balestier and Mrs. Anna S. Balestier with her daughter Josephine all dined together at Beechwood. With Mr. Balestier's death, however, enmity or the appearance of it openly flared, and it was not many years thereafter that it was known to intimates of the household that no two of the sons or their wives could be sheltered at the same time under Beechwood's much enduring roof. Whether an innate distaste for work made the sons and the families feel that life in the sun of Madame Balestier's favor would be very pleasant indeed if all rivals or competitors could be kept away, or her hospitality and small disposable largess really bulked so large in the straitened economy of each household, or whether each hoped to get advances and meanwhile felt a close check on existing circumstances always desirable; or some combination of these reasons was the real cause, after Mr. Balestier's death it seemed shockingly true that each son and his wife or widow was eternally striving to rise as high as

possible in Madame Balestier's good graces and to pass over no means or occasion to push down or out everybody else.

The oldest son, Robert S. Balestier (5) of Unadilla, New York, with his wife, Fannie, sometimes but not regularly came for a short visit of two weeks or so, usually in October, which was the specially choice and honored month for visits to Beechwood. Mrs. Anna S. Balestier, widow of the second son, Henry Wolcott Balestier (6), who had died in 1870 aged but 30, usually spent a long summer at Brattleboro, at Maplewood with her son Beatty or staying with Mrs. Mendon in the village. Part of the summer of 1893 she spent with her daughter, Josephine, at Mrs. Mayo's boarding-house in the Raconda hills, west of Dummerston, and Mr. and Mrs. Kipling, with their baby daughter Josephine, appear to have been there also part of the time. Mrs. Anna was always invited to one or more meals at Beechwood, while she was at Beatty's and often he came too. The occasion was usually set for a Sunday, and if Joe and Emma were then at Beechwood on their annual visit, Joe would drive his wife down to Brattleboro, have dinner at the Brooks House and spend the greater part of the day in the village, coming back to Beechwood only in the late afternoon, when the dinner guests would be sure to have gone. The third son, John A. Balestier (7), with his wife Emily and son Elliot, saw his mother at her boarding place in New York in the winter, but never visited Beechwood, and is said to have vowed never to do so or to permit any of his family to go while Kate was there. Elliot, however as a cherished grandson sometimes escaped from the letter of this rule, and was

at Beechwood in September, 1888 and again in October, 1890. The youngest son, Joseph N. Balestier, Jr. (8) ("Joe"), with his wife, Emma, came from Philadelphia usually in July or August, he coming up with her for a week and she staying a whole month, which of course eased their housekeeping a little, temporarily, and then Joe would stay another week or so at the end of the time, when he came up to take her back. Joe was never very much of a seeker of hard work, and even in his early unmarried days had some trouble keeping a more or less drudgery job. He went to Springfield, Mass., in June, 1881, looking for work, and with the help of an old family friend got a place in the office of John B. Smith, civil and mechanical engineer, 292 Main St., probably as some kind of draftsman. He was warned in January, 1882, that his work was not satisfactory and was discharged in March, 1882. He got another job at once with Eugene C. Gardner, an architect, 345 Main St., but lasted there only a little over three months, and left at the end of June, 1882, going to Brattleboro and thence in July to work for one McClellan in New Haven, Conn. He first appears in the Philadelphia City Directory in 1900, living at 5020 Arch St., then from 1902 to 1906, inclusive, living at 224 South 44th St., and finally in 1908 at The Covington Apartments, 24 South 37th St. Joe, like the other male guests who were considered competent (and thus enabling the farmer or hired man to put in his time on the place), was the regular driver for the afternoon errand trip to the village, but often expressed his preferences, as to where the sweet peas should be taken, for example, and even

refused to go to certain houses for curb-side calls as his mother desired, if the ladies there were not on his approved list. He grew very deaf in his later years, and could not hear what was said from the back seat. When some direction was necessary, his mother, sitting directly behind him, would get his attention by poking him in the back with a parasol handle or rolled newspaper or anything handy, and this always made him very mad. He would haul the horses up short, on a hill or in the middle of Main or on a narrow side street, turn completely around, and demand in a shout what was wanted, to the great embarrassment of Emma, usually sitting beside Madame Balestier, and to his mother's extreme annoyance. He had a notion that the low pressed glass diamond pattern dishes used frequently for dessert at the Beechwood table had been so long in use in the family that they could not be perfectly cleaned, even though the inside was of course wholly smooth in design, and so his desserts when those dishes were used for the others were always served to him on a china saucer or flat glass plate. Emma, Joe's wife, was a nervous, somewhat timid appearing woman, of a semi-southern family, with the usual surface gentleness common to her kind, but perfectly adamant about the necessity of going to her church, which was high Episcopalian, every Sunday. Accordingly, when the Joes were at Beechwood, a caravan would start out every Sunday morning for the village: Madame Balestier, with two guests and a driver in the double carriage, for the Unitarian Church, Joe and Emma in a single rig for the Episcopal Church, which while far from high in belief,

in Brattleboro, was still better than nothing, and a one horse carryall and driver with Kate and either of the other maids, cook or waitress, who happened to be Catholic, for the 11:00 o'clock Mass. The same procession came home, often trailing one another, some time after twelve, and dinner of course was a late midday affair on Sundays. Joe kept on fairly good terms with Beatty during his visits at Beechwood, and was frequently the driver when Madame Balestier called at Maplewood, Emma then always remaining at home. It would perhaps be too strong to say that Joe was Beatty's favorite uncle, but he might be called the least disliked one, since after 1890 Beatty was not on speaking terms with either of his other uncles, John or Robert. Possibly the similar allergies of Joe and Beatty to steady or confining labor may have formed a certain bond of sympathy between them.

Of the four children born to Henry Wolcott Balestier in his brief ten years of married life, the oldest, Charles Wolcott Balestier (14) became associated with John W. Lovell, publishers, in New York, issued a short-lived magazine called "Time" and published two or three novels and a book of short stories reprinted from the Century Magazine. He went to England, originally as a publishers' representative, and formed the publishing firm of Heinemann & Balestier, which later became Heinemann's. In London he met the young British-Indian author, Rudyard Kipling, then beginning to taste some success. The two collaborated on a not very good Anglo-Indian novel, *The Naulahka* (sic), or the Nine-Lakh-er (1 lakh = 100,000 rupees), about a fabulous necklace, intrigue and romantic love. In 1891 Wolcott Balestier went on a

business trip to Germany, and died, unmarried, in Dresden of typhoid and overwork. Caroline S. Balestier (15) met Mr. Kipling when she was keeping house for her brother in London, and following a short engagement, once broken, married him within seven weeks of Wolcott's death. Beatty S. Balestier (16), after his brother Charles Wolcott the oldest grandson, and but three when his father died, became a great favorite with his Balestier grandparents and at first with his mother, later alone, was a frequent visitor at Beechwood. Mr. Balestier was usually indulgent toward him, overlooking many pranks or worse which would have brought serious trouble down upon the head of any other offender. Madame Balestier more than once protested against the offering of a sip of claret here and a taste of sherry there, in which Mr. Balestier's French background saw no harm. Beatty was boisterous, jovial, likable and always good company. He probably helped a little on the farm, but never did any real work in his life and as he grew up he spent more and more of his time in Brattleboro, and the Brooks House bar, always open in dry Vermont, became his favorite hang-out. He met and was immediately captivated by the lovely Mai W. Mendon, three months his senior, born in New York but living with her widowed mother in a tiny house on a shady residence street in the upper part of the town. Beatty's drinking, already become visibly excessive, held her back for several years, but finally, at 23, still against her mother's advice, she gave in and they were married. They went to live at Maplewood, where she did her best to straighten Beatty out, they had one daughter, her beauty faded

under the drudgery, pressure of constant debt, never any money, abuse and probably, when he was drunk, even cruelty; and after nineteen years she died, of what all Brattleboro called a broken heart. After the marriage of Beatty's daughter, Marjorie (30) blew up, in less than two years, she came back to live at Maplewood, took what care she could of her father, did his work and suffered his affection and abuse for the remaining ^{five} ~~seven~~ years of her life. His second wife, Helen Banning, whom he married two and a half years after Marjorie's death, certainly knew what she was in for; and it must be said that she, with the aid of his aging and weakening constitution, did all that was humanly possible by way of salvage, and undoubtedly eased and prolonged his years, relying greatly on one expedient, of getting friends who dropped in more and more to decline for her sake to drink with him. Beatty knew about horses and had a way with them, and was supposed to be fond of them, though he underfed, overdrove, broke severely and foundered the young stock of which he always seemed to have three or four in his barn. He would put one or two young animals before a light side bar open buggy, and drive on the whip at a run down the mile long hill to Waite's Corner and two miles along the Putney road to the village, pull up in a cloud of dust before the Brooks House, tie the panting and quivering horses to the hitching rail, and disappear for hours into the bar, for long sessions with his cronies, who included the Sheriff and other local notables, while the horses sweated or shivered in sun or rain or snow until he reappeared, shouting and staggering, to jump into the buggy seat, and lash

them, sometimes after a bystander had untied them from the rail, the three miles back to Maplewood. Once in a single rig the horse, shying at something, twisted itself in the shafts directly across the road, whereupon Beatty, yelling "All right, if that's where ye want to go, go ahead, damn ye," gave it a vicious cut with the whip, the colt leaped forward and took himself, buggy and Beatty across the shallow borrow ditch and the bordering stone wall into an adjoining Beechwood meadow. It was a ticklish experience to meet Beatty coming in either direction on the mile of single width road from Waite's Corner to Maplewood, and even on the broader river highway, travellers pulled out to one side when they heard the shouting and clatter and rattle that signalled Beatty's approach at top speed. About a mile from the stores, out at the north end of the village street, the road dips sharply to cross the West River almost at its confluence with the Connecticut. Formerly there was a covered wooden bridge there, with of course loose planks in the dusty flooring, and Beatty's passage through that bridge was something which farmers told of for many months, if they had once seen and heard it. The narrow gauge railroad from Whitehall, New York, across Vermont down the West River valley from Newfane, Windham County seat, crossed the West River and the highway together on an overhead king span at this point, to gain the Connecticut River Railroad tracks, and run on a three rail arrangement down to the Brattleboro station. With the dark cavity of the covered bridge and two railroads above and alongside of the approaches, it was a scary spot at best, though it

may be doubted if it ever caused as much apprehension to horses, in the actual absence of trains, as it did to cautious drivers and nervous passengers. One spring a flood washed out the Brattleboro & Whitehall Railroad trestle, and the narrow gauge track was relaid for a short distance along the north bank of the West River, crossing the highway at grade at an angle just out of sight from the north end of the covered bridge, to join the Connecticut River Railroad tracks on the north side and cross the West River on that Railroad's undamaged span. Even after this grade crossing situation, Beatty would gallop his team out of the covered bridge and up the incline over the hidden crossing; and that he never met a narrow gauge train head on was certainly no fault of his. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Beatty in March, 1896. After publication of stories about the Kipling fracas in 1896, Beatty threatened to sue the New York Tribune for a large sum for libel, but nothing more apparently ever happened. Henry Wolcott Balestier's fourth child, Josephine Balestier (17) was born the year her father died. She was supposed to be a "delicate" child, and suffered more or less from invalidism, probably largely neurotic, at least until her marriage in 1897. Thereafter she grew ever more precise, imperious and exacting, to such a degree that the peculiarity seemed almost psychopathic and was noticed even by a stranger after a very few minutes of conversation. On a voyage from New York to Liverpool on the Cunarder Laconia in June, 1931, she was accompanied by her husband, Dr. Theodore Dunham, their younger son, Wolcott Balestier Dunham (32), then 31,

and the two daughters, Beatrice (33), 25 and Josephine (34), 23. From her chair in a most desirable spot on the promenade deck, she so dominated her party that the Doctor walked when and as many times around with each girl in turn as she specifically and publicly directed, the son kept her rugs tucked in, her feet covered, her pillow adjusted and her book, glasses, cup of hot water or other needs immediately supplied, in attendance that knew no relief, and the girls, one on either side, spoke to no one, and glanced about, smiled or conversed, and took bouillon or tea and crackers or cakes, offered by the passing stewards, only as and when their mother chose and commanded. When she was ready to go below, the whole entourage assisted her journey, and the girls were seen no more on deck or in the salons until she appeared again. Their "Yes, Mamma" and "No, Mamma", for the whole ten days of the trip excited first the wonder, then the derision and finally the pity of the entire passenger list. The older son, Theodore Dunham, Jr. (31), is said to have been ordered by his mother, against his own wishes and judgment, to become a doctor, but after obtaining an M. D. at 28, broke away, married the following year, obtained a Ph. D. in physical science, his own choice, and has become a very successful astronomer, with a delightful and happy home. Wolcott obtained an M. D. three years after his brother, and a license to practice medicine, but turned to bacteriological research; and the two girls, now about 40, are at home and, as might be expected, unmarried.

Three weeks after their marriage in London, Rudyard and Caroline Kipling arrived in Brattleboro on Feb. 8, 1892. On

March 21st, 1892, Beatty S. Balestier and his wife conveyed to Carolyn S. Kipling of Dummerston, for the expressed consideration of \$1.00 a parcel of meadowland containing 9 acres on the west side of the road from Beechwood to Maplewood, reserving the rights of changing the highway from its then location and of crossing the meadow in such place as might thereafter be agreed upon; and another parcel of pasture land 18 rods easterly from the east side of the same road, containing 2 acres, 64 rods, both parcels being bounded on the south by the Brattleboro-Dummerston town line. After a hurried trip to Japan, supposedly on banking business, the Kiplings returned to Brattleboro in July, 1892, and during the rest of that year and part at least of 1893 they lived in the rented Bliss Cottage, about half a mile south of Beechwood. In July, 1893, Mr. Kipling's father, John Lockwood Kipling, visited them, and was frequently seen trudging with his cane up and down the mile of fairly level shaded road between the Bliss Cottage and Maplewood. The western parcel of land acquired from Beatty lay on the north-easterly shoulder of Beechwood hill, and it was on this site that Naulakha was built in 1892-3. For water, an artesian well had to be drilled 150 feet or more through granite, and after a month's work, the drillers dropped their bit, at 60 feet. They fished for it a fortnight, unsuccessfully, and then moved the derrick a few feet away, and started down all over again.

The front door of Naulakha was on the west or uphill side, and from the open doorway one could look through the smallish entrance hall and a wide uncurtained portal across the large

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living room eastward through great single-paned windows out over the Connecticut River valley to the misty hills of New Hampshire, twenty or thirty miles away. From the big windows in the living room, one looked out on a grassy meadow sloping a tenth of a mile down to the town road, an unsodded plot of something over two acres across the road (the second piece in Beatty's deed); being prepared for a garden, Beatty's pasture running out perhaps half a mile farther fairly level, then a dip into woodland and rocky cliffside to the level of the farms along the main river road, a mile away and 300 odd feet below. Even for one close to the windows, intervening stands of maple, birch and pine cut off all but leaf-framed glimpses of Maplewood to the north in the left foreground and all sight of Beechwood a quarter mile to the south, so that the beholder seemed quite tranquil and alone until his eye reached the doll houses and the occasional toy trains down along the river. To the south or right of the Naulakha front door, a rather narrow corridor ran outside the living room, and ended in a heavy door which, as one might later learn, barred entrance to the Master's study or writing room, built off from all other connection with the house. When the Mistress of the establishment sat reading, or with her daughters, in the living room, as she commonly did, especially if visitors were about, not even the household bearer of a glass of water or cup of tea could pass unchallenged down that corridor to disturb authorship in process. There were not many visitors, for Mrs. Kipling's innate imperious ways and perhaps cultivated or unintentionally

acquired brusque, out-Englishing-the-English manners, did not encourage callers from the town of Brattleboro, three miles away, or from the many farmhouses and occasional summer residences nearer at hand. Newspaper reporters, literary delegates or interviewers, whether on business or personal "fan" admirers, were always regarded as unmitigated intruders, and usually no kind of plea or reason ever got them by the implacable gatekeeper in the living room, and they went back unrewarded and bitter, of course, at Mr. Kipling, for their fruitless six mile journey, costly in time and livery hire.

Mrs. Kipling and the little girls, who would so have pleased their great-grandmother, never called on Madame Balestier in the big white house down the road, and she never was asked to Naulakha. Even when Mrs. Kipling's mother was visiting at Naulakha, she always came alone for her calls at Beechwood. Mr. Kipling, however, then engaged on some of the stories in *Many Inventions*, the *Jungle Books* and perhaps *The Walking Delegate* (published as the second story in *"The Day's Work"*, 1898), about a group of horses in Beatty's back pasture, and in which there is a brief mention of Beatty himself, Pan in Vermont and .007, maintained more normal social relations with Beechwood, and was accustomed to come down of an evening once or twice a month and read aloud, perhaps for the professional advantage of audience reaction, to Madame Balestier and her house guests of the moment whatever he happened recently to have finished. He always came alone, and was placed in a large arm chair, next a hot kerosene lamp on a high table, and when he was settled and turned his

thick-lensed glasses on the manuscript in his hands, his voice, somewhat flat and curiously unlike the cultured tones one expects of all educated Englishmen, ran on and on almost without regard to happenings in the rest of the house. Madame Balestier, at 75, sometimes nodded, but the other ladies, scattered in easy chairs and mostly with busy hands, in the dim light of the high-ceilinged room, and the small boy behind the piano, in a nook to which unobtrusive entrance could be gained from a rear stairway and small service door, were eagerly awake and completely absorbed, and in one fashion or another even then realized that it was very good craftsmanship they were enjoying.

On other nights Beatty would call on his grandmother, and as it usually presently appeared that his mission was in some degree confidential, the guests would rapidly disappear on one excuse or another and the redoubtable Kate Monks would take her stand by her mistress and bear the brunt of a defense, not always successful, from what later were ordinarily disclosed to have been determined attempts to secure "loans" from the "Old Lady's unholy income." When Kate waged successful combat, and Beatty was routed from the unprofitable field, his voice and Kate's rose through the house, with a trail of profanity and scurrility, not always in masculine tones only, floating in his wake, and leaving Madame Balestier in tears, which the house guests tactfully failed to notice as they came through a little later to bid her good night. On one such occasion, probably in July, 1894, it was found, when the time came for the house to be shut up for the night, that the tall, double-winged front door was

already locked, and the key, which ordinarily stood in the lock on the inside, was missing. It could not be found on the floor, nearby or anywhere in the house, and every one, being questioned, denied having touched or seen it. Someone then remembered that Beatty, departing, had stormed through the house and to the side door instead of out the front door, as was natural and usual for any one leaving the living room where Madame Balestier sat. Search by all hands proving fruitless, about midnight one of the women guests, getting her 14 year old son out of bed and hastily dressed for escort, walked out the side way and up the dark road a third of a mile to Naulakha. There was a light in Mr. Kipling's study, and persistent knocking finally brought him to the door, in a house jacket. The situation was explained, he went upstairs, leaving the visitors on the doorstep, a light went on in Mrs. Kipling's room and remained on for what seemed a very long period, and then Mr. Kipling came down in a business suit and accompanied the messengers down to Beatty's house. The place was dark, but pounding on the side door finally brought Beatty to an upper window, and with the woman doing the talking and man and boy remaining in the shadows, it was speedily and profanely disclosed that Beatty had indeed taken the key as a gesture to indicate that he would never again darken Beechwood doors while that condemned Hibernian female dog "lived with Grandma". He had pitched the key into an open mud hole in a shallow grassy stream at the foot of a depression in the Beechwood side entrance road. The mission withdrew, Mr. Kipling went back to Naulakha, the others home, and after hearing their report the household settled down for the rest of the night.

The next morning the key was found after some careful grubbing by the farmer and helping hands just where Beatty said it was, and he was down calling again in a fortnight or so.

In May, 1895, a bitter quarrel took place between Mrs. Kipling and her brother Beatty, in his house, over his right to cross the meadow in front of Naulakha and her right to plow up the garden area on the east side of the road, which he had sold her in March, 1892. It completely estranged the two households, and thereafter there was no intercourse at all between the wives or the small daughters, and the men exchanged only such comments on details as were necessary while Naulakha continued to use water from the none too ample Maplewood supply when the artesian well was too low or otherwise out of operation. The facts of the Kipling-Beatty encounter near the top of the grade on Pine Hill (now Kipling) Road, from Waite's Corner to ^{Wednesday,} Maplewood on May 6, 1896, have been so often recited as to need no further telling; but the various surmises and conjectures as to the causes have seemed to some to remain wide of the mark. Enough of the character of the Balestier sisters has been sketched to suggest the atmosphere of authority, implicit rule, infallible judgment and petty tyranny which seem to have constituted Mrs. Kipling's pattern for living during the Brattleboro years. To the bitterness of her split with Beatty over the land matters, her disappointment that their mother tried to cleave impartially to both disputants, and the vexation that her dream of social prominence did not gain the slightest semblance of success with the independent Vermonters, there may have been added

some slight pique over her lack of favor with the Beechwood household, as against her swaggering, loud voiced; hard drinking, often troublesome adversary brother. All the French descended Balestiers were good haters and there can be little doubt that Mrs. Balestier dinned a general disparagement and derogation of Beatty and all his works into Mr. Kipling's ears on every suitable or construable opportunity; and it would be but natural if her attitude induced in him some unreasoning social dread and even physical apprehension. When, therefore, the little, near-sighted man, more or less exhausted by pushing his bicycle up the mile long 120 foot hill from a call for the mail at his special Post Office at Waite (established June 14, 1895; discontinued, June 29, 1897), found his way to his home and wanted wifely protection barred by an angry, red-faced, perhaps artificially a little irresponsible and certainly always wholly unpredictable burly American farmer, there can be little wonder that the Englishman lost his head, floundered in his reaction and responses, and in extremity of emotion sought refuge in an invocation of his accustomed British shield and ever present defender, the law. Even such knowledge of this country's ways as he might have summoned to his aid in calm meditation at his study desk deserted him wholly in the crisis, and from the moment of his application for a warrant against Beatty, undoubtedly after report to and ample consultation with his wife, a malign fate delivered him fettered and uncomprehending into the hands of his foe. Rather than the innate dislike of all things American emphasized in Frederic F. Van de Water's

"Kipling's Vermont Feud" (1937) or the exaggerated but normal reaction to a tongue lashing accredited by Edmund Elliot Balestier in his letter (See Appendix B, p. 45, infra), one familiar with the intimate family history of the preceding four years can hardly fail to recognize Mrs. Kipling's predominating responsibility for the founding and building up of the hostility, suspicion, distrust and dislike on both sides which culminated in the high road encounter. The initial clash drew naturally in its train all the legal, domestic and residential consequences upon which the English speaking world has since bestowed so much amazement, analysis and conjecture. Beatty was arrested on Kipling's charge of threats and abuse on Sunday, May 10, 1896, arraigned and bound over, and released on his own recognizance on Tuesday, May 12th, after a public hearing in the overflowing Town Hall before Justice of the Peace William S. Newton. The Kiplings remained at Naulakha until Aug. 28, 1896, when with the two daughters, Josephine and Elsie, they went to New York and sailed from Hoboken for England on the S. S. "Lahn" on Sept. 2, 1896. They came back to the United States in 1899 for purposes which have only been conjectured, and announced in New York on Feb. 12th that they might reopen Naulakha, but Beatty gave the papers a story that he was going to sue Mr. Kipling for \$50,000 for malicious prosecution, false arrest and defamation of character. Whatever the cause, the Kiplings did not go to Vermont, and on Feb. 22, 1899, in New York, Mr. Kipling fell desperately ill at the Hotel Grenoble, and twelve days later Josephine died of pneumonia at a friend's

home. After Mr. Kipling's recovery he, Mrs. Kipling and the daughter Elsie sailed back to England in June, 1899, and none of the family ever came to the United States again. Mrs. Kipling carried with her in a black travelling case Josephine's ashes in a porphyry urn. Naulakha was sold to Miss Mary R. Cabot of Brattleboro, author of "Annals of Brattleboro, 1681 - 1895" (2 vols, Brattleboro, 1921), in which is to be found much interesting local history and some genealogy, not always entirely accurate, and on her death Naulakha went to her nephew, F. Cabot Holbrook. Before the sale, Mrs. Kipling, by special instructions from England, required that two inscriptions carved by Lockwood Kipling be totally erased and destroyed: "Oft was I weary as I worked at thee" on Mr. Kipling's desk and "The Night Cometh When No Man Can Work" over the mantelpiece. Beechwood was sold by Judge Tyler as surviving Executor on Mar. 14, 1904, to Frederick Z. Dickinson and wife (who was Harriet Miller of New York) of Brattleboro (who bought the Bliss farm in 1892); by his widow's Estate on Apr. 18, 1932, to Charles R. Cushman and wife; later to Professor and Mrs. Carl J. Friedrich and last to Nelson E. Worthington and wife.

Appendix ALetter from Joseph N. Balestier (4)
to Edmund Elliot Balestier (18)

Brattleboro, Nov. 11 / 87

Dear Elliot

I received your letter of Oct. 30 on the 2d of Nov. inst. and was very happy to hear from you once more. You are having a long vacation but I hope you will make up for it by hard study. I dont know what your father intends to make of you, but the best thing going now-adays is the profession of base ball playing. It however requires practice. A man cannot attain eminence in any profession without a good deal of preliminary work, & if you expect to become a distinguished "short stop" & marry a prominent actress you must not let the grass grow under your feet.

Grandma & I are greatly grieved to hear of your mama's poor health. I hope she will take care of herself & be able to become strong & well. I dont remember whether it is faith-cure or prayer-cure she tried last spring; but I should advise her to try the open-air cure combined with the exercise-cure in moderation. Now I don't want my medical opinions to clash with Dr. West's, & if he doesn't agree with me I shall make it a point to agree with him.

The farm is the same perpetual trouble as ever -- There is no end of trouble with it, & something new turns up daily. A man goes away before his time is up, or is taken sick, or is

too insolent to bear with -- Hens die, horses go lame, cows dry up or get sick or die of quick consumption or some other quick disease. There is general neglect, general cussedness, general imbecility -- In the household there are all the city troubles with the added troubles of the difficulty in the way of filling vacancies. Young man, consider well what you're about before you go to live on a farm.

You ask after George -- well, George is George -- There was never any one like him even in Vermont, & I hope there never will be. But if you want to know all about George you had better ask Grandma who enjoys much more of his society than I do.

Give our love & best wishes to your mother, & remember us to Dr. & Mrs. West.

Your affect.

Grandfather.

(Endorsed: Rec. Nov. 12, '87, Boston.)

Appendix BLetter of Edmund Elliot Balestier (18)

January 27, 1927

Henry Collins Brown Esq.
Hasting-on-Hudson
New York.

Dear Mr. Brown:

I will be glad to give you such information as I can regarding the family misunderstanding that preceded the Kiplings' return to England in the 90s. I say "preceded" rather than "caused" because, while the silly affair doubtless had some weight in their final decision to live permanently in England, it was by no means the sole reason for doing so. As a matter of fact the "Naulahka" was never intended to be a permanent home. It was built merely as a summer place in which to spend a few months of the year. Mrs. Kipling (my cousin, by the way, not sister) never cared much for country life and the educational and social welfare of the children would have kept them in England the greater part of the time anyway.

One idea, that seems to be general, I should like to correct. The Balestiers are not a Vermont family. (Not that I shouldn't have been proud to claim the state if I had the right). We were all born and brought up in New York City and you will find the name in the earliest city directories. My grandfather bought the Brattleboro place in the late 60s as a summer residence and not until he retired from active practice in New York (he was a lawyer) a few years before his death in 1888 did he live there all the year round. The children and grandchildren

merely visited there a few weeks at a time in the summer. After my grandfather's death half the estate was sold to my cousin Beatty (Mrs. Kipling's brother) my grandmother retaining the old house and half the land as a summer home. When Kipling married his sister, Beatty gave them a five acre site for a house, as a wedding present.

As to the row itself, the basic cause of it--as is too often the case--was the usual type of irresponsible, small town gossip; the contributing and precipitating cause Beatty's hot temper and tendency to "fly off the handle" without due thought or consideration, and the only reason the incident assumed proportions greater than a simple private family spat, quickly made up and forgotten, was Kipling's total misunderstanding of American--and especially rural American legal processes.

It happened this way: Someone told Beatty that some one had told him that Rudyard was going around town saying that he (Beatty) was a financial dud and he (Rudyard) had been "holding him up by the slack of his breeches" for a long time. Whereupon, without stopping to think that this was not only untrue but manifestly absurd on the face of it and that even if it had been true Rudyard was the last person in the world to say so, Beatty immediately "blew-up and slopped over" and unfortunately happening to meet Kipling immediately afterwards on the road home, proceeded to lay him out verbally without giving him a chance to find out what it was all about, ending with various lurid threats as to what would happen if he did not immediately and forthwith publicly withdraw the statements and apologize.

What happened thereafter wouldn't have happened had I or any other male member of the family been there, or had Kipling consulted any friend of the family; as it was he drove on to town pretty mad himself and proceeded to lay charges of violent threats against his brother-in-law, with results that you know, and that in fact amazed and dismayed Rudyard far more than they did Beatty. As a matter of fact he had no intention at all of stirring up the tempest in a teapot that he did. He had pictured in his mind some dignified county magistrate summonsing Beatty to his library explaining the matter with perhaps a short lecture on the folly of losing ones temper before investigating the cause and perhaps a mild wiggling on the evils of indulging in wild threats against the person of relatives and the peace of the community and there would be an end. He hadn't the remotest idea that he was starting the wheels of the criminal law buzzing nor that he was stirring up a hornets nest of hungry reporters.

The whole thing was one of those unfortunate misunderstandings in which both sides are in part to blame without either side having any real animus, but from which grows considerable feeling and unpleasantness. As far as its being the actual cause of Kipling's selling the Brattleboro place is concerned and not returning there at all it had no such effect. It is possible it hastened the move and possibly contributed to it but that is all.

If there is any other information I can give you I'd be very glad to hear from you, but frankly, I would be very much

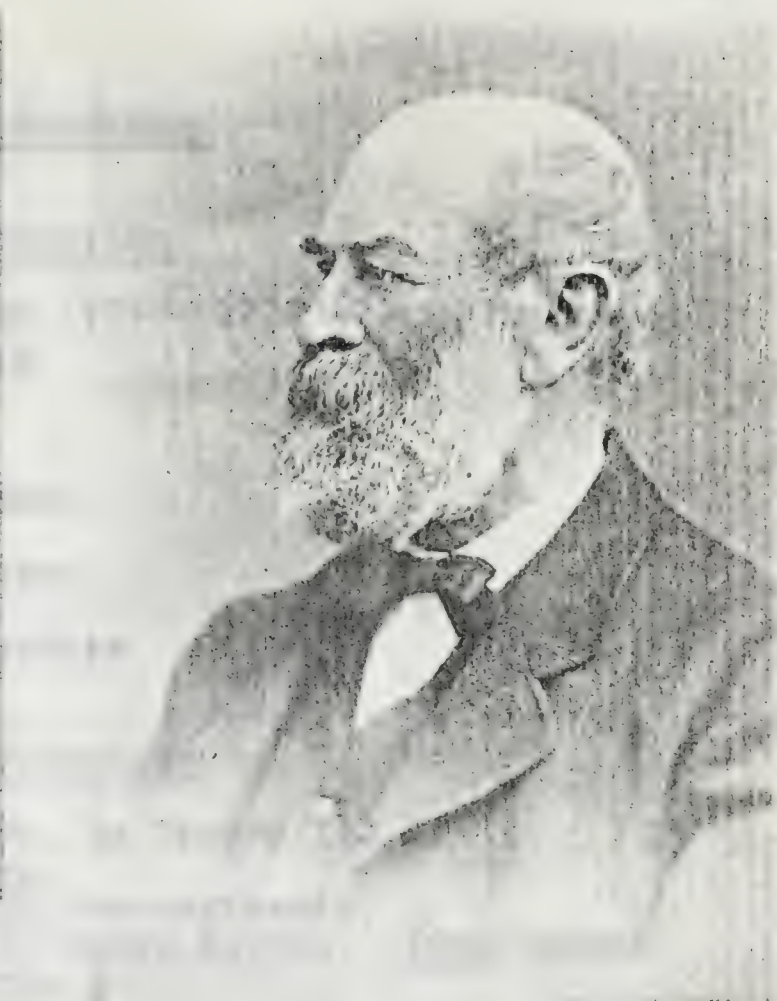
pleased if you decided this ancient squabble wasn't worth re-
viving.

Very truly yours,

Elliot Balestier
Fiction Dept. LIBERTY



CAROLINE S. BALESTIER, 1885



JOSEPH N. BALESTIER, 1885



CAROLINE S. BALESTIER, 1892



CROQUET GROUND, 1889

Part II. Genealogy

First Generation

- 1 -----¹ Balestier, b between 1734 - 1772 (?) in France (?)
 See Part I, p. 1, supra.
 m 3 times (?)
 Children:-
 By (1):-
 2 1 Joseph² Balestier
 By (1) or (2):-
 3 11 William² Balestier
 By (3):-
 4 111 Joseph N.² Balestier

Second Generation

- 2 1 Joseph² Balestier, b c. 1788, in France (?)
 See Part I, p. 1, supra.
 d Nov. 12, 1858, in York, Pennsylvania.
 m before Nov. 15, 1816, Maria Revere. (See Revere
 Lineage, p. 66, infra.)
 She b July 4, 1785
 d Aug. 22, 1847, in Singapore, East Indies. 2 N. E.
 Hist. & Gen. Reg. 114 (1848).
 Children:- unknown.
 His obituary in the York Gazette of Nov. 16, 1858,
 says that he had been in bad health for some time
 before his death, and took up his residence in
 York "a few months ago." He is buried in St.
 John's Episcopal Cemetery at York, Pa.
- 3 ? William S. or T.² Balestier, b (?), d (?)
 m (?)
 Children (?)
 He is supposed to have been a younger brother of the
 preceding, and to have been in business with him
 in New York City about 1830.
- 4 ? Joseph Nerée² Balestier, b Apr. 1, 1814, Trinidad,
 Martinique, West Indies. (See Part I, p. 4, supra.)
 d Sept. 15, 1888, Brattleboro, Vermont.
 m June 19, 1837, Chicago, Illinois, Caroline Starr
 Wolcott
 She b Oct. 8, 1818, Middletown, Conn.
 d June 4, 1901, Brattleboro, Vermont.
 (See Wolcott Lineage, p. 68, infra.)
 Children:-
 5 1 Robert S.³ Balestier
 6 11 Henry W.³ Balestier
 7 111 John A.³ Balestier

(Third Generation, continued)

8 iv Joseph N.³ Balestier9 v Caroline W.³ Balestier

Both are buried in The Green-Wood Cemetery, 5th Ave. & 25th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., in Lot 9329 of Section 20, purchased by Joseph N. Balestier on Aug. 25, 1855.

Third Generation5 i Robert Starr³ Balestier. (4 Joseph N.²)

b Oct. 20, 1838, Chicago, Illinois. See Part I, p. 25, supra.

d Nov. 23, 1903, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York. (Inscription on stone in cemetery says Nov. 20, 1906)

m (1) 1865, Unadilla, N. Y., Mary Holmes

She b c. 1846, Unadilla, N. Y.

d c. 1866, Unadilla, N. Y.

m (2) 186(?), Unadilla, N. Y. (?), Fannie Maria Holmes, sister of preceding.

She b Apr. 27, 1837, Holmesville, Otsego County, N.Y.

d Aug. 26, 1915, Los Angeles, California.

Children:-

By (1):-

None

By (2):-

10 i Robert J.⁴ Balestier

11 ii Mary C.⁴ Balestier

12 iii Henry W.⁴ Balestier

13 iv Emma⁴ Balestier

Attended Union College, Schenectady, New York.

New York City Directories show:-

1857-59 Robert S. Balestier, lawyer, 54 Wall St., house 192 West 14th St. Both addresses were the same as those of his father at the time. After two years in his father's law office in New York City, he became a clerk in the store of A. T. Stewart in New York. He enlisted in Co. K, 79th New York Volunteer Infantry and was discharged as a Second Lieutenant. While on recruiting duty in 1862 he met the Holmes family in Unadilla, New York, and settled there in 1866, in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. He changed to the National Express Co. and was their agent until 1889, when age and particularly deafness caused his retirement.

6 ii Henry Wolcott³ Balestier (4 Joseph N.²)

b 1840, Chicago, Illinois. See Part I, p. 25, supra.

d c. 1870, Rochester, New York.

m 1860, Anna Smith

(Third Generation, continued)

She b 1838/9, Rochester, New York, dau Erasmus P. Smith.

d. Mar. 22, 1919, Brattleboro, Vermont.

Children:-

- 14 i Charles W.⁴ Balestier
- 15 ii Caroline S.⁴ Balestier
- 16 iii Beatty S.⁴ Balestier
- 17 iv Josephine⁴ Balestier

Registration of births and deaths began in Rochester in 1876.

New York City Directories show:-

1858-59 Henry W. Balestier, lawyer, 54 Wall St., house 192 West 14th St. Both addresses were the same as those of his father at the time. In 1871-2 he was in insurance at 139 Broadway.

Erasmus Peshine Smith graduated from Columbia (University) in 1832 and became a prominent lawyer in New York City. He was Reporter for the New York Court of Appeals, and published from 1864 to 1872 thirteen volumes (1 - 13 Smith, 15 - 27 New York) containing opinions rendered from 1857 to 1863. Later, he was sent to the Far East by the United States Government to negotiate treaties, and became for several years an adviser on international law to the Emperor (Mikado) of Japan.

7 111 John Augustus³ Balestier (4 Joseph N.²)

b Sept. 7, 1842, New York, New York. See Part I, p. 25, supra.

d Sept. 5, 1912, New York, New York.

m 18 , Emily Elliot of Exeter, New Hampshire.

She b (?), d (?)

Children:-

- 18 i Edmund Elliot⁴ Balestier

Columbia University has no record of his ever having been a student there. He became a lawyer in New York City and practiced there with his father at 35 Pine St. from 1866 until 1878, after his father had retired from active practice. Thereafter he had offices from 1879 to 1885 at 110 Broadway, from 1886 to 1896 at 31 Nassau St., in 1897 at 156 Broadway, in 1898 at 145 Broadway, and from 1899 to 1904 at 141 Broadway. In 1874-5 he had a second office at 1454 Broadway, and in 1881 he was treasurer of a company at 21 Nassau St. He obtained a few receiverships by appointment of Supreme Court Judges, 1887-89, but seldom or never appeared in court, having an office or property and advisory rather than litigious practice. He retired altogether in 1905. He last lived on Elm Ave. in the Borough of Richmond (Staten Island) and died in the Manhattan State Hospital. He is buried in The Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, in Lot 9329 of Section 20.

(Third Generation, continued)

- 8 iv Joseph Nerée³ Balestier (4 Joseph N.²) -
 b Sept. 3, 1845, New York, New York. See Part I,
 p. 26, supra.
 d Apr. 19, 1909, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 m (after July 29, 1883), Emma Brown
 She b (?), d Feb. 22, 1923, South Minneapolis, Minn.
 Children:-
 None.
 New York City Directories show:-
 1871-72 Joseph N. Balestier, lawyer, 112 Broadway,
 house 9 East 30th St. Both addresses were the
 same as those of his father at the time.
 He became engaged to Miss Brown about Feb. 3, 1882.
 In later years he was an accountant in Philadel-
 phia. Both he and his wife are buried in the
 Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, Minn. in Lot 56,
 Section 5. John F. Brown, of 4824 Upton Ave.,
 South Minneapolis, Minn. in 1923, was probably
 her brother.
- 9 v Caroline Wolcott³ Balestier (4 Joseph N.²)
 b Feb. 29, 1852, New York, New York.
 d Mar. 25, 1855, New York, New York, aged 3 years,
 25 days.
 Buried in The Green-Wood Cemetery, 5th Ave. & 25th
 St., Brooklyn, New York, on Mar. 28, 1855; origi-
 nally in Lot 3387 of Section 52, owned by John
 Cumming, and moved on Oct. 4, 1855, to Lot 9329
 of Section 20, purchased by Joseph N. Balestier
 on Aug. 25, 1855.
 Samuel Wallis, whose last residence was 181 Walker
 St., New York, New York, and who died Aug. 14,
 1855, aged 3 months and 21 days, was moved from
 the Receiving Tomb in The Green-Wood Cemetery on
 Aug. 30, 1855 and buried in Lot 9329 of Section
 20.

Fourth Generation

- 10 i Robert Joseph⁴ Balestier (5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b Jan. 7, 1869, Brattleboro, Vermont.
 d Mar. 5, 1947, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
 m Oct. 12, 1889, Saratoga, New York, Isabella Francis
 Kaulfuss.
 She b Apr. 4, 1871, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 d June (12?)/14, 1914, Unadilla, Otsego County, N.Y.
 (Inscription on stone in cemetery says June 12, 1914)
 dau Peter Kaulfuss of Glasgow, Scotland, and
 Isabella Harvey, Kaulfuss.
 Children:-
 19 i Verda I.⁵ Balestier
 20 ii Ruth S.⁵ Balestier

(Fourth Generation, continued)

21 iii Beatrice A.⁵ Balestier

22 iv Henry W.⁵ Balestier

23 v Isabella M.⁵ Balestier

He was employed by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co.
He was an invalid for many years and was in the
Oneonta Hospital for a time, but was taken by his
oldest married daughter, Verda I. B. Dorman, to
her home in Susquehanna, Pa. and died there.

11 ii Mary Caroline⁴ Balestier (5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)

b Jan. 11, 1872, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York

d May 12 (15?), 1914, Unadilla, Otsego County, N.Y.

m 1889, Unadilla, New York, John Joseph

Mullane.

He b 18(?), Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, or Kansas
City, Missouri.

d 19(?), Long Hill, Connecticut.

Children:-

24 i John J.⁵ Mullane

12 iii Henry Wolcott⁴ Balestier (5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)

b Jan 10, 1875, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York.

d June 6, 1924, Los Angeles, California.

m 1894, Binghamton, New York, Anna Hyatt Dunham.

She b July 4, 1876, Nichols, Tioga County, New York.

Address (1948): Box 160, Route 3, Fontana, and 948

West 80th St., Los Angeles, California

Children:-

25 i Caroline⁵ Balestier

26 ii Henry Dunham⁵ Balestier

13 iv Emma⁴ Balestier (5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)

b 18 , Unadilla, Otsego County, New York.

d 18 , Unadilla, Otsego County, New York.

Children:- None.

14 i Charles Wolcott⁴ Balestier (6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)

b Dec. 15, 1861, Rochester, New York. See Part I,
p. 28, supra.

d Dec. 6, 1891, Dresden, Saxony, Germany.

Unmarried.

15 ii Caroline Starr⁴ Balestier (6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)

b Dec. 31, 1865, Rochester, New York. See Part I,
p. 29, supra.

d Dec. 19, 1939, Burwash, Sussex, England.

m Jan. 19, 1892, London, England, Joseph Rudyard
Kipling.

He b Dec. 30, 1865, Bombay, India. (See Kipling
Lineage, p. 65, infra.)

d Jan. 18, 1996, London, England.

(Fourth Generation, continued)

Children:-

- 27 1 Josephine⁵ Kipling
 28 11 Elsie⁵ Kipling
 29 111 John⁵ Kipling.

- 16 111 Beatty Smith⁴ Balestier (6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b Mar. 6, 1867, Rochester, New York. See Part I,
 p. 29, supra.
 d July 29, 1936, Dummerston, Vermont.
 (Death certificate says b Aug. 16, 1869)
 m (1) Sept. 13, 1890, Brattleboro, Vermont, Mai
 Woodman Mendon.
 She b Dec. 13, 1866, New York, New York.
 d Aug. 6, 1909, Dummerston, Vermont.
 Dau (probably) of George A. Mendon and Alice A. Smith,
 dau of Floyd Smith.
 m (2) Feb. 9, 1923, Norwell, Massachusetts, Helen
 Berry Banning, of Walpole, N.H.
 She b Aug. 20, 1881.
 Dau of William C. Banning, of New York, New York.
 She m (2) Jan. 10, 1946, Brattleboro, Vermont,
 Frederick C. Gale.
 He b May 17, 1867, Guilford, Vermont.
 Address (1948):- 32 Main St., Brattleboro, Vermont.
 Children (of Beatty):-
 By (1):-
 30 1 Marjorie⁵ Balestier
- 17 iv Josephine⁴ Balestier (6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b Apr. 8, 1870, Rochester, New York. See Part I,
 p. 32, supra.
 d Sept. 10, 1939, Bangor, Maine.
 m Feb. 18, 1897, New York; New York, Theodore Dunham.
 He b Nov. 11, 1862, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.
 Nat'l. Cycl. Amer. Biog. (Portrait) C 462.
 Address (1948):- 48 East 63rd St., New York, New York.
 Children:-
 31. 1 Theodore⁵ Dunham
 32 11 Wolcott B.⁵ Dunham
 33 111 Beatrice⁵ Dunham
 34 iv Josephine⁵ Dunham
 Professor of Surgery, New York Post-Graduate Medical
 School, 1897-1922. Fellow, New York Academy of
 Medicine; Member, New York Surgical Society.
- 18 1 Edmund Elliot⁴ Balestier (7 John A.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b June 25, 1871, New York, New York. See Part I,
 p. 25, supra.
 d Oct. 17, 1939, Teaneck, New Jersey
 m Dec. 5, 1894, Cranford, New Jersey, Agnes A. Jones,
 of Cranford, N. J.

(Fourth Generation, continued)

She b 18

d May 15, 1939.

Children:-

35 i Elliot F.⁵ Balestier

Fifth Generation

- 19 i Verda Isabella⁵ Balestier (10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b Aug. 21, 1891, Albany, New York.
Victim of heart trouble since 1943.
Address (1948):- 520 Broad Ave., Susquehanna, Pa.
m July 11, 1916, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York,
Frank J. Dorman.
He b Feb. 28, 1888, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York.
Son of Hayes and Laura Ellen Dorman of Unadilla.
Address (1948):- 520 Broad Ave., Susquehanna, Pa.
Children:- None.
- 20 ii Ruth Starr⁵ Balestier (10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³, 4
Joseph N.²)
b Oct. 31, 1901, Buffalo, New York.
Address (1948):- Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
m May 17, 1923, Binghampton, New York, John Kane.
He b Oct. 8, 1893, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
Son of Martin and Susan Kane.
Address (1948):- Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
Children:-
36 i Barbara⁶ Kane
37 ii Mary R.⁶ Kane
38 iii Isabella F.⁶ Kane
- 21 iii Beatrice Anne⁵ Balestier (10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b Oct. 29, 1903, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York.
Address (1948):- Irvington, New Jersey.
m July 19, 1924, New York, New York, Kenneth Gilbert
Price, of Newark, N. J.
He b Oct. 18, 1897, Baltimore, Maryland.
Son of Francis and Minnie Price.
Address (1948):- Irvington, New Jersey.
Children:-
39 i Kenneth W. B.⁶ Price.
- 22 iv Henry Wolcott⁵ Balestier (10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b May 17, 1907, Saratoga Springs, New York.
d May 18, 1917, Albany, New York.

(Fifth Generation, continued)

- 23 v Isabella Marie⁵ Balestier (10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b June 10, 1911, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York.
Address (1948):- Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
m Oct. 12, 1929, Oneonta, Otsego County, New York,
Ray DeWar Regan.
He b June 18, 1889, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
Son of Charles and Elizabeth Regan.
Children:-
40 i Margaret E.⁶ Regan
- 24 i John Joseph⁵ Mullane (11 Mary C.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b Mar. 1, 1890, Unadilla, Otsego County, New York
Address (1948):- Glendale, California.
m Jan. 30, 1916, Sidney, Delaware County, New York,
Esther Cecelia Brennan.
She b June 18, 1895, Sidney, Delaware County, N. Y.
Address (1948):- Glendale, California.
Children:-
41 i Marjorie B.⁶ Mullane
42 ii Marguerite B.⁶ Mullane
43 iii Wolcott B.⁶ Mullane
44 iv Jacquelyn⁶ Mullane
- 25 i Caroline⁵ Balestier (12 Henry W.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b May 17, 1898, Binghamton, New York.
d Sept. 16, 1898, New Haven, Connecticut, aged 3
months, 29 days.
- 26 ii Henry Dunham⁵ Balestier (12 Henry W.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b June 1, 1899, New Haven, Connecticut.
Address (1948):- Box 160, Route 3, Fontana, California.
m Nov. 1, 1919, Los Angeles, California, Gladys De Guire.
She b Feb. 12, 1900, St. Louis, Missouri.
Address (1948):- Box 160, Route 3, Fontana, California.
Children:-
45 i Henry W.⁶ Balestier
- 27 i Josephine⁵ Kipling (15 Caroline S.⁴, 6 Henry W.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b Dec. 1892, Brattleboro, Vermont (Bliss Cottage)
d Mar. 6, 1899, New York, New York, aged 6 years,
3 months.
Her ashes were taken back to England by her mother in
1899.
- 28 ii Elsie⁵ Kipling (15 Caroline S.⁴, 6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Jan. 1896, Dummerston, Vermont (Naulakha)
Address (1948):- England. L.S.
m Oct. 22, 1924, England, Captain George⁶ Bambridge.

(Fifth Generation, continued)

- 29 111 John⁵ Kipling (15 Caroline S.⁴, 6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b Aug. 1897, England.
 d Sept. 1915, Loos, France.
 Unmarried.
 Lieutenant, Irish Guards; killed in battle and his body never found.
 His father wrote The History of The Irish Guards, 1923.
- 30 1 Marjorie⁵ Balestier (16 Beatty S.⁴, 6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b July 13, 1891, Dummerston, Vermont (Maplewood)
 d Sept. 22, 1921, Dummerston, Vermont
 Baptized at Maplewood, Sept. 7, 1891, by Rev. William H. Collins of St. Michael's Episcopal Church.
 m May 21, 1914, New York, New York, (Little Church Around the Corner), Arthur Harrison Randall, of Newburgh, New York.
 He b Nov. 15, 1888, Newburgh, New York.
 d Aug. 27, 1930, Newburgh, New York.
 Son of Dr. William Vincent Randall and Kate Brooks Randall.
 Graduate of Daveys School of Forestry.
 Separated, 1916; divorced, Oct. 27, 1920, Newburgh, New York.
 He m (2) May 27, 1924, Albany, New York, Edna Barnes.
 Children (of Marjorie):- None.
- 31 1 Theodore⁵ Dunham (17 Josephine⁴, 6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b Dec. 17, 1897, New York, New York
 Address (1948):- Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, California.
 m June 21, 1926, Miriam Phillips Thompson.
 Children:- None
 Adopted, 1947, a baby boy.
 Harvard, A.B. 1921; Cornell, M.D., 1925; Princeton, A.M., 1926; Ph.D., 1927.
- 32 11 Wolcott Balestier⁵ Dunham (17 Josephine⁴, 6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b June 15, 1900, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Address (1948):- 3320 Highland Park Place, Memphis, Tennessee.
 m Oct. 7, 1940, New York, New York, Isabel Caroline Bosworth.
 She b Sept. 11, 1909.
 Dau Prof. and Mrs. F. Huntington Bosworth.
 Address (1948):- 3320 Highland Park Place, Memphis, Tennessee
 Children:-
 46 1 Wolcott B.⁶ Dunham
 At Harvard College, 1920-22; Columbia, A.B. 1924, (P. & S.) M.D., 1928. Licensed, New York, 1929.
 Fellow, New York Academy of Medicine; Member, Society of American Bacteriologists.

(Fifth Generation, continued)

- 33 iii Beatrice⁵ Dunham (17 Josephine⁴, 6 Henry W.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b June 3, 1906, New York, New York
Address (1948):- 48 East 63rd St., New York, New York.
Unmarried.
- 34 iv Josephine⁵ Dunham (17 Josephine⁴, 6 Henry W.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b Feb. 1, 1908, New York, New York.
Address (1948):- 48 East 63rd St., New York, New York.
Unmarried.
- 35 i Elliot Francis⁵ Balestier (18 E. Elliot⁴, 7 John A.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b Oct. 3, 1895, New Preston, Connecticut.
Address (1948):- West Englewood, New Jersey.
Changed his name to Elliot Balestier, Jr.
m (1) June 24, 1916, Elise Barbara Vesley, of New
York, New York.
She b Aug. 14, 1898, New York, New York.
dau of Frank Vesley.
Divorced, June , 1922, New York, New York.
She m (2) Sept. 9, 1922, Nyack, New York, Hobson Bock,
of Nyack, since died.
m (2) July , 1922, Greenwich, Connecticut, Mabel
Anderson Fleming, of New York, New York.
Address (1948):- 1 West 72nd St., New York, N.Y.
Children:-
By (1):-
47 i Barbara E.⁶ Balestier
By (2):-
48 ii Jackson W.⁶ Balestier
49 iii Lois A.⁶ Balestier
50 iv Robert E.⁶ Balestier
Graduated, Fordham University, New York.
Business Consultant with offices at 1 Park Ave., New
York 16, New York, and 815 15th St., N.W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

Sixth Generation

- 36 i Barbara⁶ Kane (20 Ruth S.⁵, 10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b May 22, 1924, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
Address (1948):-
m Nov. 5, 1945, David Suchovick.
He b Oct. 12, 1920, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
- 37 ii Mary Ruth⁶ Kane (20 Ruth S.⁵, 10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b May 16, 1926, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
m 19 , Willis Comstock, of Lanesboro, Pa.
Address (1948):-

(Sixth Generation, continued)

- 38 111 Isabella Francis⁶ Kane (20 Ruth S.⁵, 10 Robert J.⁴,
5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Oct. 4, 1930, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
Address (1948):-
- 39 1 Kenneth Wolcott Balestier⁶ Price (21 Beatrice A.⁵,
10 Robert J.⁴, 5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b June 4, 1925, Newark, New Jersey.
Address (1948):- 172 South Munn Ave., Irvington 11,
New Jersey.
- 40 1 Margaret Ellen⁶ Regan (25 Isabella M.⁵, 10 Robert J.⁴,
5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Aug. 28, 1933, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.
Address (1948):-
- 41 1 Marjorie Brennan⁶ Mullane (24 John J.⁵, 11 Mary C.⁴,
5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Feb. 14, 1917, Los Angeles, California.
Address (1948):- Los Angeles, California.
m Sept. 18, 1939, Yuma, Arizona, Albert Ernest
Schroeder.
He b Sept. 25, 1917, Denver, Colorado.
Address (1948):- Los Angeles, California.
Children:- None.
- 42 11 Marguerite Balestier⁶ Mullane (24 John J.⁵, 11 Mary C.⁴,
5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b July 22, 1918, Los Angeles, California.
Address (1948):- San Diego, California.
m May 19, 1938, Yuma, Arizona, Ralph Lawrence Brown.
He b Nov. 23, 1899, New Hartford, Indiana.
Address (1948):- San Diego, California.
Children:-
51 1 Ralph J.⁷ Brown
52 11 Sheila K.⁷ Brown
- 43 111 Wolcott Balestier⁶ Mullane (24 John J.⁵, 11 Mary C.⁴,
5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Aug. 9, 1922, Mar Vista, California.
Address (1948):- Glendale, California.
m Dec. 20, 1942, San Francisco, California, Josephine
Alice O'Farrell
She b Dec. 26, 1925, San Francisco, California.
Address (1948):- Glendale, California.
Children:-
53 1 Kathleen P.⁷ Mullane
54 11 Christine D.⁷ Mullane
- 44 1v Jacquelyn⁶ Mullane (24 John J.⁵, 11 Mary C.⁴, 5 Robert S.³,
4 Joseph N.²)
b Dec. 29, 1930, Santa Monica, California.
Address (1948):- Glendale, California.
Unmarried

(Sixth Generation, continued)

- 45 1 Henry Wolcott⁶ Balestier (26 Henry D.⁵, 12 Henry W.⁴,
5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Oct. 26, 1920, Los Angeles, California.
d Apr. 5, 1921, Los Angeles, California, aged 5
months, 10 days.
- 46 1 Wolcott Balestier⁶ Dunham (22 Wolcott B.⁵, 17 Josephine⁴,
6 Henry W.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Sept. 14, 1943, New York, New York.
Address (1948):- 3320 Highland Park Place, Memphis,
Tennessee.
- 47 1 Barbara Elise⁶ Balestier (35 Elliot F.⁵, 18 E. Elliot⁴,
7 John A.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Aug. 26, 1917, New York, New York.
Address (1948):- Barbados, British West Indies.
Graduated, Dwight School for Girls, Englewood,
New Jersey.
Took Extension courses in Literature at Columbia
University, New York, N. Y.
Unmarried.
- 48 11 Jackson Wolcott⁶ Balestier (35 Elliot F.⁵, 18 E. Elliot⁴,
7 John A.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Oct. 12, 1928, The Bronx, New York, New York.
Address (1948):- West Englewood, New Jersey.
Graduated from Hackensack High School, June, 1946;
preparing for Lehigh University at Dwight School
for Boys, New York, New York.
- 49 111 Lois Ann⁶ Balestier (35 Elliot F.⁵, 18 E. Elliot⁴,
7 John A.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Apr. 27, 1931, The Bronx, New York, New York.
Address (1948):- West Englewood, New Jersey.
Senior, Hackensack High School.
- 50 1v Robert Elliot⁶ Balestier (35 Elliot F.⁵, 18 E. Elliot⁴,
7 John A.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Jan. 5, 1935, The Bronx, New York, New York.
Junior in Junior High School.
Address (1948):- West Englewood, New Jersey.

Seventh Generation

- 51 1 Ralph John⁷ Brown (42 Marguerite B.⁶, 24 John J.⁵,
11 Mary C.⁴, 5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Mar. 11, 1943, Yuma, Arizona.
Address (1948):- San Diego, California.
- 52 11 Sheila Kay⁷ Brown (42 Marguerite B.⁶, 24 John J.⁵,
11 Mary C.⁴, 5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
b Nov. 20, 1945, San Diego, California.
Address (1948):- San Diego, California.

(Seventh Generation, continued)

- 53 i Kathleen Patricia⁷ Mullane (43 Wolcott B.⁶, 24 John J.⁵,
 11 Mary C.⁴, 5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b May 1, 1945, Glendale, California.
 Address (1948):- Glendale, California.
- 54 ii Christine Diane⁷ Mullane (43 Wolcott B.⁶, 24 John J.⁵,
 11 Mary C.⁴, 5 Robert S.³, 4 Joseph N.²)
 b Nov. 20, 1946, Glendale, California.
 Address (1948):- Glendale, California.

--- B U R B A N K L I N E A G E ---

1		John ¹ Burbank ^b b c. 1639 d June 1, 1709	m (1) Oct. 15, 1663 Newbury, Mass.	Susannah Merrill b 16 d Oct. 10, 1690, Suffield, Conn.
2	11	John ² Burbank b Aug. , 1670 d Mar. 25, 1729, Suffield, Conn.	m Dec. 21, 1699	Mary Granger b 16 , Newbury, Mass. d 1
5	11	Abraham ³ Burbank b Sept. 8, 1703 d Nov. 20, 1767 of Suffield, Conn.	m Jan. 31, 1728	Mehitable Partridge b Nov. 2, 1705, Northampton, Mass. d Nov. 20, 1767
9	v	Abraham ⁴ Burbank b Feb. 24, 1738/9 d Aug. 5, 1808 of Feeding Hills (Springfield), Mass. Yale, A. B., 1759.	m (1)	Bethiah Cooley (or Cushing?) b 1740 d Dec. 23, 1768
		Frances ⁵ Burbank b July 23, 1763 d June 17, 1800 of Feeding Hills, Mass.	m Sept. 22, 1785, Feeding Hills, Mass. 4 children.	Alexander ⁵ Wolcott b Sept. 15, 1758 d June 26, 1828 of Springfield, Mass., later of Windsor, Conn. <u>See Wolcott Lineage,</u> <u>p. 68, infra.</u>

John Burbank of Suffield, Conn., and some of his
Descendants; Louis M. Dewey. 61 New England
Historical & Genealogical Register 139.

(Kinzie Lineage, continued)

6	iv	Robert Allen ³ Kinzie	m	Gwintblean Whistler
		b Feb. 8, 1810,	Nov. 13, 1833	b July 20, 1817
		Chicago, Illinois		d Sept. 10, 1894
		d Dec. 13, 1873	12 children	dau Col. John
		Paymaster, U.S. Army		Whistler

Narrative of the Massacre at Chicago, Aug. 15, 1812, Juliette Augusta (Magill) Kinzie; Fergus Historical Series, No. 30, 2nd Ed., Chicago, 1914; Genealogy, pp. 45 - 54.

The Chicago Massacre of 1812, Joseph Kirkland, Chicago, 1893. App. D, The Kinzie Family, pp. 157 - 172.

--- REVERE LINEAGE ---

Gilbert¹ Rivoire

m

Serenne Lambert

b
d

b
d

Huguenot, from
St. Foy, France,
to Island of Guernsey.
(Or Isaac¹ Rivoire ?)

Apollos² de Rivoire

m

Deborah Hitchborn

b Nov. 30, 1702,

June 19, 1729,

b Jan. 29, 1703/4

France

Boston, Mass.

d May , 1777

d Jan. 22, 1754,

Boston, Mass.

12 children.

Bapt. at Riancaud, France. 72 N.E. Hist. & Gen. Reg. 156.

To Boston, aged 13, in 1715.

Changed his name to Paul Revere.

iii Paul³ Revere

m (1)

Sarah Orne

b Dec. 21, 1734 (OS) Aug. 17, 1757

b Apr. 7, 1736

Jan. 1, 1735 (NS) 8 children

d Mar. 2, 1773

d May 10, 1818,

m (2)

Rachel Walker

Boston, Mass.

Oct. 10, 1773/4

b Dec. 27, 1745

Colonel.

8 children

d June 19, 1815

Midnight ride, Apr. 19, 1775.

Goss, pp. 109, 111,
605, 645.

xiii Harriet⁴ Revere

b July 24, 1780

d June 27, 1860

Unmarried.

Had private school in Boston, Mass.

xv Maria⁴ Revere

m

Joseph² Balestier

b July 4, 1785

(bef. Nov. 15,

b c. 1788,

d Aug. 22, 1847,

1816)

(France ?)

Singapore, East Indies.

d Nov. 12, 1858,

2 N. E. Hist. &

York, Pa.

Gen. Reg. 114.

See Part II, p. 49,
supra.

Life of Col. Paul Revere, Elbridge H. Goss, 2 vols., Boston, 1891.

17 N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg. 235; 41 ib. 63.

--- W O L C O T T L I N E A G E ---

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 11 | | Henry ¹ Wolcott | m | | Elizabeth Saunders |
| | | bapt. Dec. 6, 1578, | | Jan. 19, 1606 | bapt. Dec. 20, 1584 |
| | | Tolland | | | d July 7, 1655 |
| | | d May 30, 1655 | | | dau of Thomas |
| | | of Somersetshire, | | | Saunders |
| | | England. | | | |
| | | Came to America, 1630; | | | |
| | | settled in Windsor, Connecticut. | | | |
| 7 | vii | Simon ² Wolcott | m (2) | | Martha Pitkin |
| | | b between Sept. 11, | | Oct. 17, 1661 | b 1639 |
| | | 1624 and 1625. | | | d Oct. 13, 1719 |
| | | d: Sept. 11, 1687 | | | She m (2) Daniel |
| | | | | | Clarke, of |
| | | | | | Windsor, Conn. |
| 28 | ix | Roger ³ Wolcott | m | | Sarah Drake |
| | | b Jan. 4, 1679 | | Dec. 3, 1702 | b May 10, 1686 |
| | | d May 17, 1767 | | | d 17 |
| | | Governor of Connect- | | | dau of Job Drake, of |
| | | icut, 1750-54. | | | Windsor, Conn. |
| 93 | v | Alexander ⁴ Wolcott | m (3) | | Mary Richards |
| | | b Jan. 7, 1712 | | 1745 | b 17 |
| | | d Mar. 25, 1795 | | | d |
| | | Yale, A.B. 1731.. M.D. | | | of New London, Conn. |
| 221 | xi | Alexander ⁵ Wolcott | m (1) | | Frances ⁵ Burbank |
| | | b Sept. 15, 1758 | | Sept. 22, 1785 | b July 23, 1763 |
| | | d June 26, 1828 | | 4 children | d June 17, 1800 |
| | | Lawyer, Windsor, Conn. | | | of Feeding Hills |
| | | | | | (Springfield), Mass. |
| | | | | | See Burbank Lineage, |
| | | | | | p. 62, <u>supra</u> . |
| 446 | i | Frances ⁶ Wolcott | m (1) | | Thomas Homans |
| | | b Aug. 9, 1786 | | | b 17, |
| | | d | | | Boston, Mass. |
| | | 6 children by (2):- | m (2) | | d |
| | | | | 180 | Arthur W. Magill |
| | | | | | b |
| | | | | | Middletown, Conn. |
| | | | | | d |
| | | 1 Juliette Augusta ⁷ | | | John Harris ³ Kinzie |
| | | Magill | m | | See Kinzie Lineage, |
| | | b Sept. 11, 1806 | | | p. 63, <u>supra</u> . |

(Wolcott Lineage, continued)

- 447 ii Henry⁶ Wolcott m Mary Almira⁷ Starr
 b Mar. 6, 1788 Nov. 26, 1813 b Mar. 2, 1795
 d Apr. 5, 1846, Chicago, Ill. d Mar. 30, 1870
 M.D. Middletown, Conn. of Middletown, Conn.
 Removed to Chicago, See Starr Lineage,
 Ill., c. 1836. p. 67, supra.
 8 children:-
- 960 i Alexander⁷ Wolcott m Mary A. Spaulding
 b Oct. 9, 1814 Dec. 23, 1845
- 961 iii Henry Hunting- Elizabeth Franklin,
 ton⁷ Wolcott m of Brooklyn, N.Y.
 b Aug. 5, 1816 Oct. 13, 1850
 d Sept. 28, 1890 at Niagara
 Falls, N.Y.
 5 children.
- 962 iii Caroline Starr⁷ Joseph Nerée²
 Wolcott m Balestier
 b Oct. 8, 1818 See Part II, p. 49,
supra.
- 963 iv Edward⁷ Wolcott m Anna McCracken, of
 b July 29, 1821 June 15, 1848 Montgomery County,
 New York
- 964 v Frances Burbank⁷ Leonard Proctor
 Wolcott m M.D. of Fultons-
 b Nov. 2, 1823 Feb. 1841 ville, New York
- 965 vi Ellen Almira⁷ Wolcott
 b Jan. 19, 1828
 d Feb. 13, 1829
- 966 vii Emma⁷ Wolcott
 b June 26, 1832
 d Aug. 1848
- 967 viii Juliette⁷ Wolcott
 b Nov. 20, 1835
 d Aug. 8, 1836
- 448 iii Alexander⁶ Wolcott m (Her 1) Ellen Marian³ Kinzie
 b Feb. 14, 1790 1823 b Dec. 20, 1805,
 d Oct. 25, 1830, Chicago, Illinois
 Chicago, Illinois d Aug. 1, 1860
 Indian Agent, at Chicago, See Kinzie Lineage,
 1820 until his death. p. 63, supra.
 3 children:-

(Wolcott Lineage, continued)

968 i Mary Ann⁷ Wolcott, died young.

969 ii Ellen Maria⁷ Wolcott, died young.

970 iii Alexander⁷ Wolcott, died young.

449 iv Mary Ann⁶ Wolcott
b Feb. 11, 1792
d Sept. 7, 1865,
Middletown, Conn.

The Family of Henry Wolcott, Chandler Wolcott; Rochester, N.Y., 1912.

I N D E X E SI Persons Named Balestier

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
Agnes A. J.	18w	54
Anna H. D.	12w	53
Anna S.	6w	24, 25ff., 50
Barbara E.	47	60
Beatrice A.	21	55
Beatty S.	16	29, 37, 41, 54
Caroline	25	56
Caroline S.	15	20, 29, 39ff., 53
Caroline S. W.	4w	7, 49
Caroline W.	9	52
Charles W.	14	28, 53
Edmund E.	18	25, 43, 45, 54
E. Elliot	18	25, 43, 45, 54
Elise B. V.	35w	58
Elliot (Jr.)	35	58
Elliot F.	35	58
Emily E.	7w	25, 51
Emma	13	53
Emma B.	8w	24, 25, 27, 52
Esther C. B.	24w	56
Fannie M. H.	5w	25, 50
Gladys D.	26w	56
Helen B. B.	16w	30, 54
Henry D.	26	56
Henry W.	6	25, 50
Henry W.	12	53
Henry W.	22	55
Henry W.	45	60
Isabella F. K.	10w	52
Isabella M.	23	56
Jackson W.	48	60
John A.	7	25, 51
Joseph	2	1, 49
Joseph N.	4	4, 49
Joseph N. (Jr.)	8	26, 52
Josephine	17	24, 25, 32, 54

(I Persons Named Balestier, continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
Lois A.	49	60
Mabel A. F.	35w	58
Mai W. M.	16w	29, 54
Marjorie	30	30, 57
Mary C.	11	53
Mary H.	5w	50
Robert E.	50	60
Robert J.	10	52
Robert S.	5	25, 50
Ruth S.	29	55
Verda I.	19	55
William S. or T.	3	2, 49
Wolcott	14	28, 53

II Persons Other Than Balestiers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Page</u>
Bainbridge, George L.S.	28h	56
Banning, Helen B.	16w	30, 54
Barnes, Edna		57
Bellows, Henry W.		9
Bock, Hobson	(35)	58
Bosworth, Isabel C.	32w	57
Bram, Thomas		23
Brennan, Esther C.	21w	56
Brown, Emma	8w	24, 25, 27, 52
Brown, Henry C.		45
Brown, John F.		52
Brown, Ralph J.	51	60
Brown, Ralph L.	42h	59
Brown, Sheila K.	52	60
Burbank Lineage		62
Cabot, Mary R.		42
Comstock, Willis	37h	58
Cumming, John	(9)	52
Davis, Almy B.		3
De Guire, Gladys	26w	56
Dorman, Frank J.	19h	55
Dowley, George S.		15
Dunham, Anna H.	12w	53
Dunham, Beatrice	33	33, 58
Dunham, Josephine	34	33, 58
Dunham, Theodore	17h	32, 54
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